

THE ATENAEUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1454.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The CALENDAR for the NEXT ACADEMIC YEAR, containing full information about every Department of the College, is now published, and will be forwarded by post on a remittance being sent of 5s. in postage stamps. The new prospectus, giving a short account of the several Departments, is also ready, and will be forwarded on application.

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE—Session 1855-56.
The Classes will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, at 3 o'clock.

Classes in the order in which Lectures are delivered during the day.

Autology.—Prof. Ellis.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Prof. Sharpey, M.D. F.R.S.

Chemistry.—Prof. Williamson, F.R.S.

Comparative Anatomy.—Prof. Grant, M.D. F.R.S.

Surgery.—Prof. Erichsen.

Medicine.—Prof. Walshe, M.D.

Dental Surgery.—Hubert Shelley, M.B.

Practical Anatomy.—The Pupils will be directed in their studies during several hours, daily, by Prof. Ellis and Mr. W. B. Ramsbotham, Demonstrator.

SUMMER TERM.

Botany.—Prof. Lindley, Ph.D. F.R.S.

Pathological Anatomy.—Prof. Carpenter, M.D. F.R.S.

Forensic Medicine.—Prof. Carpenter, M.D. F.R.S.

Practical Chemistry.—Prof. A. W. Williamson, F.R.S.

Midwifery.—Prof. Murphy, M.D.

Palmæ-Zoology.—Prof. Grant, M.D.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.—Prof. T. W. Jones, F.R.S.

Natural History.—Prof. Grant, M.D.

Practical Physiology.—Teacher office vacant.

Analytical Chemistry.—Prof. Williamson, throughout the Session.

Logic, French and German Languages, Natural Philosophy, Geology, and Mineralogy, according to announcement for the Faculty of Arts.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

HOSPITAL PRACTICE daily throughout the Year.

Physicians.—Dr. Walshe, Dr. Parkes, Dr. Garrod, Dr. Jenner.

Obstetric Physician.—Dr. Murphy.

Assistant Physician.—Dr. Hare.

Surgeons.—Mr. Quain, Mr. Erichsen.

Consulting Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary.—Mr. Quain.

Ophthalmic Surgeon.—Mr. Wharton Jones.

Assistant Surgeons.—Mr. Marshall, Mr. Statham.

Dental Surgeon.—Mr. Shelley.

Medical Clinical Lectures, by Dr. Walshe and Dr. Garrod; also by Dr. Jenner (during the absence of Dr. Parkes, Professor of Clinical Medicine, whose special duty it is to train the Pupils in the practical study of disease, and who gives a series of Lessons and Examinations on the Physical Phenomena and Diagnosis of Disease to classes consisting of a limited number, and meeting at separate hours.

Surgical Clinical Lectures specially by Mr. Quain and by Mr. Erichsen.

Lectures on Ophthalmic Cases, by Mr. Wharton Jones.

Practical Instruction in the Application of Bandages and other Surgical Apparatus, by Mr. Marshall.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of the College.

Residence of Students.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them; and in the Office of the College there is kept a Register of parties unconnected with the College, who receive Boarders into their families, among these are several Medical Gentlemen. The Register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

G. VINER ELLIS, Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1855.

The LECTURES to the Classes of the Faculty of Arts will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, the 10th of October.

The JUNIOR SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 25th of September.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at GLASGOW, commencing on SEPTEMBER 12, 1855, under the Presidency of the DUKE OF ARGYLL, F.R.S.

The Reception Room will be in the Trades' Hall, Glassford-street, Glasgow.

Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, Magdalen Ridge, Oxford; or to Dr. Strang, Prof. Anderson, and William Gourlie, Esq., Local Secretaries, Glasgow.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S. General Treasurer.

6, Queen's-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

LATY'S COLLEGE, 47, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

The MICHAELMAS TERM will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, the 11th of OCTOBER, under the following Professors:

Biblical Literature.—Rev. J. Baines, M.A., St. John's Coll. Oxford.

Moral Philosophy.—John Drew, Ph.D.

Ancient History.—Martin H. Irving, Esq. B.A., late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford.

Modern History.—J. Langdon Sanford, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn.

Mathematics.—Rev. D. H. Hise, M.A., Mathematical Master in St. Peter's College, Westminster.

Latin.—Rev. J. Baines, M.A.

English Language and Literature.—Adolphe Heimann, Ph.D., Professor of German in University College, London.

French Language and Literature.—M. Adolphe Ragon.

Italian Language and Literature.—Signor Valletta.

Education.—J. Wigan, Esq.

Vocal Music.—J. Gullah, King's College, London.

Harmony.—W. Stearns Bennett, Esq.

Drawing.—P. S. Cary, Esq.

Fine Art.—Gottfried Kinkel, Ph.D., formerly Professor of Modern Literature, History of Fine Arts and Ornament in the University of Bonn.

Physical and Political Geography.—Gottfried Kinkel, Ph.D.

Natural Philosophy.—John Drew, Ph.D.

The JUNIOR SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, the 27th of SEPTEMBER.

Particulars may be had on application at the College.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

The College Session for 1855-56 will begin on TUESDAY, the 16th of OCTOBER; and the first Matriculation Examination will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th.—The College Lectures in the Faculty of Arts and Medicine, and in the Departments of Engineering and Agriculture, will commence on the 1st of NOVEMBER; the Law Lectures on the 4th of DECEMBER.

Fifty-five Junior and Senior Scholarships, varying in value from 15*l.* to 40*l.* are awarded by Annual Examination, in the several Departments of Arts, Medicine, and Law.—Junior Scholars are also exempted from one-half of the Class Fees.

The College Fee is now reduced to 5*l.*

It is intended to have Special Courses delivered in the ensuing Winter for the benefit of Students pursuing to become Candidates for Appointments in the CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA and in other PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

For the times and subjects of the Examinations, the amount of Class Fees, and the courses of study to be pursued by Candidates for Degrees and Diplomas in the Queen's University in Ireland, see the *Belfast Queen's College Calendar*.

By order of the President.

RICHARD CULTON, Registrar.

Queen's College, Belfast, July 19.

GUYS'—1855-6.—THE MEDICAL SESSION

COMMENCES in OCTOBER.

The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be given by W. W. GULL, M.D., on MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, at Two o'clock.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40*l.* for the first year, 40*l.* for the second year, and 10*l.* for every succeeding year of attendance; or 100*l.* in one payment entitles a Student to a perpetual ticket.

Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Obstetric Residents and Dressers in the Eye Wards, are selected according to merit from those Students who have attended a second year.

Mr. Brookes, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.

Guy's Hospital, August, 1855.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The

WINTER SESSION will commence on MONDAY, October 1st, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS at Eight o'clock, P.M.

The Hospital contains upwards of 200 beds, of which 120 are for Medical and 85 for Surgical Cases. The Cancer Establishment receives 35 patients. Wards are set apart also for the reception of cases of Uterine Disease and Syphilis. Upwards of 15,000 Out-patients and nearly 900 Midwifery cases were attended during the last year. Ophthalmic and Dental cases are separately attended to.

Fee for Eighteen Months' Medical and Three Years' Surgical Practice, 30*l.*

Fee for Attendance on all the Lectures and Hospital Practice required by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, 75*l.*, which may be paid by instalments of 30*l.* at the beginning of the First Session, 30*l.* at the beginning of the Second Session, and 15*l.* at the beginning of the Third Session.

For further information apply to Mr. De Morgan, Treasurer to the School, at the Hospital, daily from One to half-past Two o'clock; to Dr. Corrie, the Resident Medical Officer; or to Mr. Shelden, Secretary to the Hospital.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL

SCHOOL, West Strand, London.—The next ensuing Session of LECTURES, MEDICAL and SURGICAL PRACTICE, &c., will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 1st of October, 1855.—Prospectuses and particulars may be had at the office of the Hospital.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

Director.—SIR RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, F.R.S. &c.

During the Session 1855-6, which will COMMENCE on the 1st of OCTOBER, Courses of Lectures and Practical Demonstrations will be given:—

1. CHEMISTRY. By A. W. Hofmann, Ph.D. F.R.S.

2. METALLURGY. By John Percy, M.D. F.R.S.

3. NATURAL HISTORY. By H. De la Beche, F.R.S.

4. MINERALOGY. By W. W. Smyth, M.A.

5. MINING.

6. GEOLOGY. By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.

7. APPLIED MECHANICS. By Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.

8. PHYSICS. By G. G. Stokes, M.A. F.R.S.

Instruction in MECHANICAL DRAWING, by Mr. Binns.

The Fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the Laboratory) is 20*l.* for two years in one payment, or two annual payments of 20*l.*

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry, the Laboratory of the School under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a fee of 10*l.* for the term of three months. The same fee is charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy.

Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 5*l.*, 4*l.*, and 4*l.* each. Officers in the Queen's or the East India Company's Service, acting Mining Agents, and Managers, may obtain them at the usual charge.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For a Prospectus and information apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street, London.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

EDUCATION.—4, Bedford-place, Mornington-

crescent, Regent's Park.—In this Establishment, where a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES are received, there are a FEW VACANCIES.

The Course of Instruction includes every branch essential to a Classical, English and French Education, combined with careful Moral and Religious training.

The Principals are respectively invited to the attention of the Nobility and Gentry on Scientific subjects are delivered. The Domestic arrangements are strictly attended to. References of the highest order.

For Prospectuses, with terms and reference, address, post-paid, Mrs. & Miss WYLLIE at above.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34,

Soho-square.—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respects and is conversant with the Education of the Nobility and Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PRINCIPALS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE FOUNTAINS
INSIDE THE BUILDING ARE NOW PLAYING DAILY.

By order, G. GROVE, Secretary.

September 3, 1855.

NAVIGATION SCHOOL, under the direction

of the BOARD OF TRADE.—Separate Classes for Masters and Mates in the Merchant Service at 6*l.* per week, and for Seamen at 6*l.* per week, meet daily at the Sailors' Home, Wells-street, London Dock. Apprentices admitted free.—Application to be made at the Sailors' Home.

MANSFIELD ROYAL FREE GRAMMAR

SCHOOL.

Head Master.—Rev. C. A. ROW, M.A. Pembroke Coll., Oxford.

Under Master.—Mr. ESPICER.

French Master.—Mons. LAUDIER.

Terms for Boys under 14 35 guineas.

Above 14 40 "

Sons of Clergymen 30 "

The course of Education embraces the Classics, Mathematics, and the usual branches of a English Education. The system will shortly be extended by a new scheme from the Court of Chancery, by which the advantages of the School will be greatly increased, the Master of the Court having decided that a large property, hitherto applied to other purposes, belongs to the School.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON,

MIDDLESEX.

Head Master.—The Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by

Five Resident Masters, besides other Teachers.

The object of this Public School is to give a first-class Education, based on religious principles. The Course of Study includes

Classics, Mathematics, and the various branches of a sound English education. The situation is beautiful and healthy; the spacious premises were provided expressly for the school; and the domestic arrangements are on a most liberal scale.

Prospectuses on application to the Head Master, at the School; or to the Secretary, at the Committee Room, Founders' Hall, Swithin-lane, London.

By order of the Committee.

ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, within

an hour's walk of the New Crystal Palace, Sydenham, is

adapted for First-class MERCANTILE INSTRUCTION. References given to leading firms. Present number of Pupils, one hundred. Terms for a few Parlour Boarders, 5*l.* to 50 guineas. No extras of any kind. Omnibuses to and from Gracchur-street every ten minutes.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

BRIGHTON.—EDUCATION.—There are

VACANCIES in a First-Class School, where only Twelve

Young Ladies are received. Eminent Professors attend. A foreign

Protestant Governor resides in the house. The domestic arrangements are liberal, and replete with every comfort. References to

parents of Pupils.—Address the Misses B., care of Mr. McCarroll, North-street, Brighton.

WESTBOURNE COLLEGE, PORCHESTER

LODGE, Bayswater-road, under the Management of a

Committee.

MICHAELMAS TERM from 15th Sept. to 17th Dec. 1855.

Patrons.

The Right Hon. and Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of

Canterbury.

The Right Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Winchester.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Principal and Head Master.

The Rev. CHARLES MACKENZIE, A.M. Pemb. Coll. Oxford.

Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and recently Head Master

of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark.

Classical and Mathematical Master.—Horatio J. Ward, Esq. A.B.

Emm. Coll. Cambridge.

French Teacher.—Mons. Adolphe Ragon, of University College,

German Teacher.—Herr Zorff, Dr. Ph.

Drawing.—James Radford, Esq.

Class Vocal Music.—Frank Mori, Esq.

Hebrew, Greek and Latin.—The Rev. J. W. Laughlin, A.M.,

Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.

English History and Literature.—The Rev. T. H. Bullock, A.M.,

late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Elements of Physics.—Trevelthan Spicer, M.D. and A.M.

Gymnastics.—Mr. W. G. Creach.

Writing.—Mr. W. T. Hall.

Other Languages, Fencing, and an Education for any special

Service, will be considered Extras.—Fees for the Pupils, Six,

Seven, or Eight Guineas a term, according to age and proficiency.

Entrance-fee, Two Guineas, and One Guinea per annum is

charged for Stationery, &c.

The school hours are from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5 (or in winter

4) on Wednesdays and Saturdays are half-holidays.—Several of the

Masters receive Boarders.—Arrangements are made for Pupils to

dine on the premises.—A Prospectus will be forwarded on applica-

tion.—The Insurance Address is published, and may be

obtained at the College, or at Messrs. Smith, Elson & Co., Corn-

hill, price 1*l.* C. MACKENZIE, A.M. Principal.

6th August, 1855.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION AT DIEPPE.

Established Eleven Years, by the Mdlles. CIEUTAT, born

and educated at Paris.—Only Protestant Young Ladies are ad-

mitted. Number limited to Twenty. Healthy situation facing the

Sea, with large garden. Complete education, entirely in French.

All the necessary classes for passing the examinations at Paris,

Terms, 40*l.* per annum, everything included, excepting the Arts

Exercises, 10*l.* Mdlle. Aulmier, Professor of Singing, Piano and

Harmony, resides in the Establishment; terms, 8*l.* and with Sing-

ing, 12*l.* The year commences October 1st, and finishes August 15th.

Recommended by M. le Pasteur Néville, at Dieppe; M. le Pasteur

Cocquerel, at Paris; Mr. Chapman, French Master at Cherbourg

Hospital; the Clergy of the Parish; and the Rev. A. W. W. W.

King's College School, and by other Members of the Society.

Addresses can be had on application. Arrangements can be made

MORNING GOVERNANCE.—A Young Lady is desirous of AN ENGAGEMENT as above, either in London, Wandsworth, or village adjacent. She would teach the ordinary routine of an English Education; also French, Drawing, Painting, Music, and Singing; all studied under the first Masters.—Address C. B. A. Thorpe's Library, Wandsworth.

EDUCATION.—MISS BAIN, 39, Camden-square, RECEIVES GENTLEMEN'S DAUGHTERS TO EDUCATE, at 30 guineas per annum, including Mathematics, French by a resident Parisian, Piano, Vocal Harmony, Calligraphy, &c. Superior Masters attend. Highest references given.

EDUCATION—No. 6, Houghton-place, HARRINGTON-SQUARE, REGENT'S PARK.—There are THREE VACANCIES in this first-class SCHOOL for the DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN and the CLERGY—the MICHAELMAS TERM of which will commence SEPTEMBER 17. Only Ten Young Ladies are received, who are watched over with the same conscientious care and kindness as in a well-ordered private family by the Principals, assisted by a Foreign Governess.—For Prospectuses of Terms, with the highest references to the Parents of Pupils, and Professors' names in addition to those of Sturges, Bennett, Barnett, Ferrari, Chatterton, Bartholomew, and Dupont.—Address, P. P., Miss ROWELL, as above.

EDUCATION.—At a SELECT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, in one of the most healthy localities of London, there are VACANCIES for TWO or THREE PUPILS. The number of Boarders received being limited, they are under the immediate care and surveillance of the Principals of the establishment, whose time is entirely devoted to the religious, moral, intellectual, and physical training of their Pupils. The most satisfactory references can be given. The School re-opens on the 1st of October.—Address A. Z. 34, Fitzroy-square.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—A Gentleman, many years resident in England, and now living in one of the most healthy and beautiful parts of France, would be happy to undertake the education of THREE or FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Pupils for the ensuing half-year might have the advantage of visiting PARIS and the EXHIBITION under his or his brother's care.—For particulars, &c. apply to Mr. L. Firs, 64, Brunswick-terrace, Leamington.

MADEIRA.—THE ENGLISH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL RE-OPENS (4th year) on 1st of OCTOBER.—For Prospectuses address L. 54, Baker-street, Portman-square.

GERMAN, ITALIAN, FRENCH.—9, OLD BOND-STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Examiner Roy. Coll. Preceptors, Mem. Philolog. Soc. London. Pupils may study TWO LANGUAGES, in the same or in alternate Lessons, without any addition to their terms, at their own or at his residence, 9, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

FRENCH AND GERMAN TAUGHT grammatically or conversationally.—HERR S. KOCH, French and German Master at the Philological School, London, begs to inform his Pupils and Friends that he has returned from the Continent, and will resume his Classes and Private Lessons as usual, at his Residence, 5, Upper Albany-street, Regent's Park. Families and Schools attended.

TO PARENTS, &c.—MR. GEORGE HAYES, 66, L. Conduit-street, Regent-street, has a VACANCY for a PUPIL. He would be fully instructed in Mechanical as well as Operative Distillery of the highest order, would join the family circle, and receive many unusual advantages. If desired, he could attend the Classes at either of the Colleges.

A LECTURE on the BIRTH, PARENTAGE, and EDUCATION of a WATCH, illustrated by a variety of Models. Discourses of Clocks and Watches having been delivered by Mr. W. BENNETT, F.R.S., last season, at the request of the Directors of the Russell and several Metropolitan Institutions, he is prepared to receive applications from other Societies for the next winter, where the locality is within easy reach of 65, Cheapside.

A GENTLEMAN, connected with one of the LEADING MORNING JOURNALS, and who can procure first-rate testimonials from his employers, wishes to form an engagement as EDITOR, or CONTRIBUTOR of LEADERS, to a Weekly Paper in the Provinces. The advertiser has travelled a great deal in India and the East, and for several years held a commission in the Army.—Address, by letter, A. B. care of Mr. Gravatt, News-agent, 11, King-street, Cheapside.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE.—Mr. HOLIDAY begs leave to inform his Pupils and Friends that he has returned to Town and resumed his professional duties.
Aug. 30, 5, Hampstead-road, Fitzroy-square.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—An ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR, in extensive practice, has a VACANCY for a gentlemanly well-educated Youth as a PUPIL. The best references will be given and required.—Address C. L. Mr. Adams, Newspaper and Advertising Agent, 9, Parliament-street, Westminster.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.—NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, and Works of every description, MACHINED or COMPOSED on the shortest notice, at 39, A. New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Every facility for Publishing. Also, on same premises Two very large Work Rooms to be let Steam-power, if required. To a Printer who has no Machinery this is a very eligible opportunity.

TO THE PRESS.—The Advertiser, a practical and experienced Printer's Reader, capable of writing and revising paragraphs, &c. and well acquainted with the arrangements of a Printing Office, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT.—J. L. K. & York-place, City-road.

TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, CAVERSLEY CASTLE, near Cheddar, Staffordshire, with Twenty Acres of Land. This perfect specimen of the reign of James the First has been lately restored, and is in every respect adapted to a moderate establishment. The North Staffordshire Hounds meet in the neighbourhood.—For particulars apply to L. OAKLEY, 5, Regent-street, London.

FIVE GUINEAS REWARD.—Bennett's Model Watch—WANTED, the best possible FORM of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT for this Watch. It must be original, and convey in the fewest words the qualities, character, and cheapness of this well-known time-keeper. The author will be entitled to the reward whose composition shall have been used at least a dozen times. Competition will be open to Mr. JOHN BENNETT, at the Watch Manufactory, 55, Cheapside.

ST. JOHN'S-WOOD PROPRIETARY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL RE-OPENS TUESDAY, Sept. 18. An Exhibition of 200 a year for three years, to Students intended for the Colleges or Medical Schools, will be given at Midsummer, 1855, and will be open to pupils entering this term.

The year is divided into three Terms. Fees (under ten years of age, & 40s. per Term, including Stationery). Proprietors' nominees are admitted at reduced fees. The Second Master receives Boarders at 14s. per Term. Prospectuses and information at the School, 25, St. John's-Wood Park; or the Head Master, the Rev. Thomas Marbury, or of RICHARD HODSON, Hon. Sec.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.—Madame TEXIER de la POMMERAYE having made arrangements to accommodate an increased number of Pupils in her SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 20, Rue des Batilles, Champs-Élysées, will have some VACANCIES after the Summer Vacation, which terminates the last week of September. This Institution is organized to receive as Boarders and Pupils (besides children) grown-up persons who may desire to study the French Language, and to follow the courses of History, Sciences, &c. which are most ably taught here. Young Ladies preparing to become Teachers, or desiring to study for their own sake, are constant pupils in this Establishment, and invariably express great satisfaction with it. Terms per quarter, charging from day of entrance, 100 l.; with a private bed-room, 12 l. Prospectuses, with numerous references, may be had at Mrs. BARNES, 3, Dalby-terrace, City-road, London.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERY, 224, REGENT-STREET, corner of Argyl-place. PHOTOGRAPHS of every size and style, uncoloured or highly finished. DAGUERRETYPE, plain or tinted. STEREOSCOPIC Portraits, singly or in groups. COPIES on Plate or Paper.

TAKEN DAILY.—Mr. Mayall's portraits represent the high art of the daguerre-type; they are as superior to the generality of such pictures as a delicate engraving is to a coarse woodcut.—John Mayall, Nov. 1853. "More pleasing and far more accurate than the generality of such pictures."—Times, July 17, 1854.

A GUIDE to the PURCHASE and USE of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, by HORNE & THORNTHWAITE, Opticians, 133, Newgate-street, London, containing upwards of 1,000 Woodcuts of the various Instruments, Experiments, &c. in Chemistry, Photography, Magnetism, Microscopy, Electricity, Heat, Astronomy, Electro-Magnetism, Steam Engines, Optics, Medical Galvanism, Meteorology, Polarized Light, Surveying Instruments, Globes and Orreries, Magic Lenses, Pneumatics, Dissolving Views, Drawing Instruments, Hydrostatics, Electricity, Mechanics, Hydraulics, Electro-Metallurgy, &c. &c. Price 2s. 6d., or post free for 2s. 10d.

W. ALFORD LLOYD, 164, ST. JOHN-STREET, ROAD, LONDON. DEALER IN MARINE LIVING ANIMALS, SEA-WEED, ARTIFICIAL SEA-WATER, and MARINE and FRESH-WATER AQUARIA. A Stock of small Aquaria, ready fitted up with Weed, Shells, Rockwork, Rockwork, and Marine Life, always on hand, at very moderate prices. Vallneria, Chara, Nitella, Anacanthus, and other living freshwater Plants, Insects, Mollusks, Fish, &c.

ASTRONOMICAL MECHANISM.—ORRERIES, showing the Periodical Revolution of the Planets, the Diurnal Rotation, Inclination, and Parallelism of Axes, and the Inclination and Eccentricity of Orbits. COMETARIUMS, showing the Revolution of Comets, and the Eccentricity and Inclination of Orbits. STELLARIUMS, showing the Motions of Double, Treble, and Quadruple Systems. ECLIPSE CALCULATOR, showing with the utmost accuracy the Time, Quantity, and Duration of Solar and Lunar Eclipses. SCHOLASTIC ELECTRICITY, explaining to the Young the Cause of Day and Night, the different Length of Days, the Seasons of the Year, the Phases of the Moon, the Eclipses of the Sun, why Partial, Annular and Total, the Eclipses of the Moon, why Partial and Total, and many other Phenomena. A Catalogue, describing the Performance of every Instrument, will be sent free on application to the Maker, BENJAMIN GOSNELL, Orrery Mechanic, No. 15, Edward-street, Farnley, Birmingham.

TO AUTHORS.—A Publisher is prepared to TREAT, on the most liberal terms, for a FABLE, or other work of merit, suitable for YOUNG PEOPLE, to be published at Christmas next. Communications to be addressed to T. J., 92, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

GALIGNANT'S GUIDE to the PARIS EXHIBITION. A book, with a Plan of the Building. (Pp. 324.) 16mo. price 3s. 6d. sewed. (Just published.) London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

JUST published, Gratis. AIDS for BOOK BUYERS and BOOK READERS: by means of which a considerable saving may be effected in the purchase of recently published Books. Sent post free to all orders addressed to BULL, HENRY & Co. 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

A CATALOGUE OF ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS, on vellum and paper, containing BIBLES, MISALS, BREVIAIRES, &c. rare THEOLOGICAL TREASURES, on sale by JOHN MOZLEY STARK, HULL, forWARDED on application.

BOOKS or MUSIC sent POSTAGE FREE, per return of post, to any part of the Kingdom. Remittances by Post-office order or stamps. W. DILLON, Bookseller, 285, High street, Borough, near London Bridge.

BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.—EDWARD STANFORD has published this day, the 8th inst., a PLAN of the RUSSIANS and GERMANS at the BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA, and RUSSIANS on the 16th of AUGUST. Sketched by CAPT. WOLSELEY, 90th REGT. and LIEUT. FREDERICK BRINE, R.E. Price 1s.; case, 2s. 6d.; free per post. London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing-cross.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in the October Number (No. XVI. New Series), should be sent to the Publisher not later than the 25th inst.; BILLS and PROSPECTUSES by the 27th. Office, 8, King William-street, Strand.

EDINBURGH PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.—ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in the OCTOBER Number must reach the Publishers by the 24th of this month. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.

PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL.—ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in the next Number of the JOURNAL of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY of LONDON, should be sent to the Publishers on or before TUESDAY, September 12. Taylor & Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN EVANGELICAL REVIEW. No. XIV., will be published on 1st of October.—ADVERTISEMENTS and BILLS for insertion in it are requested to be sent to the Publishers at Edinburgh, or to G. & R. Nelson, 104, Fleet-street, London, on or before Saturday, the 2nd inst. Edinburgh: Johnston & Hunter. London: Seeley, Jackson & Halliday; and R. Groombridge & Sons.

SOWERBY'S BOTANY, 12 vols. coloured Plates.—Any person having a copy of the above work (in good condition) TO DISPOSE OF, may find a purchaser by addressing the publisher, with a plain description, to the care of F. Hopkins, Bookseller, 5, Bishopsgate-street Within.

TO FANCY and GENERAL STATIONERS, and Others.—MR. PAGE is directed to DISPOSE OF an old-established FANCY STATIONERY and BOOKSELLING PRINTER, and NEWS-Shop, within six miles of the City. The returns are good, the shop attractive, and rent nominal, and may be entered upon for 500 l.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Auctioneer and Valuer, 8, Coleman-street.

TO BOOKSELLERS, NEWSVENDERS, and Others.—In a highly respectable neighbourhood, two miles from the Bank.—MR. PAGE is directed to SELL the TRADE of a NEWS AGENT, together with that of a BOOKSELLER and PRINTER, and NEWS-Shop, for four years. The returns are good, the house is modern, and shop handsomely fitted with plate-glass, and the returns excellent. About 500 l. required.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, 8, Coleman-street.

TO LETTER-PRESS, COPPER-PLATE, and LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS.—Near Oxford-street.—MR. PAGE has received instructions to SELL the BUSINESS of a LETTER-PRESS, COPPER-PLATE, and LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER. The Trade has been established fifteen years. Rent moderate, returns 1,000 l., and may be entered upon for 500 l.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, 8, Coleman-street, Bank.

TO STATIONERS, NEWS AGENTS, and Others.—Brompton.—MR. PAGE is directed to SELL the TRADE of a STATIONER and NEWS AGENT, together with a Circulating Library. The business has been established some years, and may be entered upon for 100 l.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Auctioneer and Valuer, 8, Coleman-street.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, NEWS AGENTS, and Others.—Near to Hyde Park.—MR. PAGE is directed to SELL the TRADE of a BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, and NEWS AGENT. The returns are good, and the business has been established 25 years, and may be entered upon for 1,500 l.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Auctioneer and Valuer, 8, Coleman-street, Bank.

TO LETTER-PRESS PRINTERS and Others.—In one of the highest class Cities in England.—MR. PAGE is directed to SELL the BUSINESS of a LETTER-PRESS PRINTER. The trade has been established two years, and realizes above 250 l. net profit per annum. About 500 l. required.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Auctioneer and Valuer, 8, Coleman-street.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE OF FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, and LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, REVERSIONS, ANNUITIES, and other SECURITIES.—Apply to Mr. PAGE, Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer, 8, Coleman-street, City.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. A. BRODHEAD & CO. AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 53 and 55, Tremont-street, BOSTON, UNITED STATES, respectfully solicit CONSIGNMENTS of Books, Engravings, Paintings, and Objects of Art and Virtù generally. They pay especial attention to the sale of such Consignments, and insure for their English friends good prices, liberal advances (when desired), and prompt returns, in all cases. References.—Hon. R. B. Campbell, United States Consul, London; Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary-at-War; Hon. James Campbell, Postmaster-General; Hon. Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. John M. Brodhead, Comptroller United States Treasury; Washington, D. C. United States.

J. A. BRODHEAD & CO., Boston, United States. Sale by Auction. Newington.—To Stationers, Dealers in Fancy Goods, and Others.

MR. PAGE will SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, 28, High-street, Newington Butts, on TUESDAY, September 25, at 12, by order of the Proprietor, the STOCK of a STATIONER, comprising Note and Letter Papers, Letter Boxes, Lockstands in great variety, Ornamental Stationery, Wools, Purses Silks, and the usual requisites of a Fancy Stationer, together with Household Furniture of the usual description. The House to be let, and a Lease can be had. To be viewed one day previous and morning of Sale. Catalogues to be had on the premises; and at the Auctioneer's Office, 8, Coleman-street.

LEONARD & CO. AUCTIONEERS, SALE ROOMS, TREMONT-HOW, BOSTON, U.S. The Subscribers respectfully solicit Consignments for Public Sale in Boston, U.S. for the Exhibition and Sale of which they have unequalled facilities, and will return prompt account of Sales.—Refer to TOWN & Co. 2, India-building, London. LEONARD & CO., Boston, U.S.

LATEST NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.—THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE and COLONIAL CHRONICLE of THIS DAY contains a large amount of Intelligence from each of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Cape Colony, and the several Settlements in New Zealand; also some interesting Statistics respecting Emigration to the Colonies. Published by Algar & Street, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street. Price 6d.

A NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR.
A CONVERSATIONAL GRAMMAR of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, being a Practical Guide to obtain a thorough knowledge of the Language, so as to be enabled to write and converse in a very short time. By Dr. L. GEORG. In 1 vol. 12mo. cloth. price 3s. 6d.
London: D. Nutt, 270, Strand.

THIRD EDITION, revised and improved, just published in 1 vol. 12mo. cloth. price 3s. 6d.
A NEW GREEK DELECTUS, adapted to the arrangements of the Rev. G. WORDSWORTH'S Grammar, with a Lexicon and Appendix. By the Rev. H. C. ADAMS, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Also, by the same Author.
A NEW LATIN DELECTUS, with Lexicon, 2nd Edition, thoroughly revised, price 2s. 6d.

THE FOUR GOSPELS in GREEK, with Prolegomena, Notes and References for the use of Schools and Colleges.
Part I. St. Matthew, 3s. 6d. stitched in a neat wrapper.
Part II. St. Mark, 1s. 6d.
Part III. St. Luke, 2s.
Part IV. St. John, in the Press.
London: D. Nutt, 270, Strand.

Just published, in cloth, with Two Plates and numerous Woodcuts, price 4s.
AN ILLUSTRATED INTRODUCTION to the CONNEXION of GEOLOGY and MAGNETISM, or, the Principles of Terrestrial Physics. By EVAN HOPKINS, C.E. F.R.S.

The Third Edition of the enlarged work, including the new Illustrated Introduction, with an Appendix "On Gold-bearing Rocks of the World," will be ready, price 2s. 6d.
Taylor & Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S LIST of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.
CATHERINE; the Egyptian Slave in 1852. A Tale of Eastern Life. By the Rev. W. J. BEAUMONT, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Principal of the English College, in Jerusalem. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.
"I have incorporated with the narrative sundry speculations upon questions which a residence in the East was continually bringing before my notice. The agitation of these subjects at the present crisis is not unimportant."—*Author's Preface.*

II.
A SECOND EDITION of GLAUCUS; or, Wonders of the Shore. By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversley. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.
"As useful and exciting a seaside companion as we have ever seen."—*Guardian.*

III.
A SECOND EDITION of WESTWARD HO! or the Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amvas Leigh, Knight, of Burrough, in the County of Devon, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, of Glorious Memory. 3 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, 11s. 6d.
"Mr. Kingsley has selected a good subject, and has written a good novel to an excellent purpose."—*Times.*

IV.
A GENERAL SURVEY of the HISTORY of the CANON of the NEW TESTAMENT during the FIRST FOUR CENTURIES. By BROOKE FOSB WESTCOTT, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Assistant Master of Harrow School. Crown 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.
"This is Part of a Series of Theological Manuals now in Progress."

V.
POEMS, CHIEFLY POLITICAL. By the late HENRY LUSHINGTON, Chief Secretary to the Governor of Malta; and FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON, Judge in the Supreme Court of the Ionian Islands. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s.
"One of a class of books that must be reckoned among the rarest of our time... a genuine outpouring of the true spirit of manhood, full of high and worthy aspirations of generous instincts, and of quick pure sympathies with what is right and what is human."—*Examiner.*
Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. London: Bell & Daldy, 156, Fleet-street.

Just published, in 1 vol. 4to. half bound, price 2s.
AN ATLAS of CUTANEOUS DISEASES; containing nearly 100 Coloured Illustrations of the Eruptive Diseases of the Skin.
By J. MOORE NELIGAN, M.D. M.R.I.A.
Dublin: Fannin & Co. London: Longman & Co. Edinburgh: Macmillan & Stewart.

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL.
Part 90, SEPTEMBER, 1855, 1s. 6d. Illustrations.—Double Copperplate Engraving of Mr. J. J. McConnel's Recent Improvements in Locomotive Mechanism, and Twenty woodcuts.
Contents.—Great Exhibition at Paris, 1855—Confirmation of Letters Patent by Authors of Valence's Manual—Helm's Paper from Stray—Strong's Patent for removing and replacing Wheels, &c., of Locomotives—Chaplin's Forced Combustion in Furnaces—Bain & Houghton's Compound Stop and Throttle Valves—Captain Norton's Clay Ball Draining—Laurent's Carriage Axle Boxes—Bow's Blackening for Foundry Purposes—Gwynne's Centrifugal Pump—Dunnet & Pay's Gas and Cartouche Pouch—Filling Glass Tubes with Mercury—Fild Gum Bottle—Smith's Miner's Safety Cage—Marine Memoranda—Reviews of New Books—and Lists of New Patents and Designs.
Hebert, 85, Chesham, London.
Editor's Office: Office for Patents, 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, and 108, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

Just published, New and Cheaper Edition, price 1s.; or by post for 15 stamps.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live and What to Live for; with ample Rules for Diet, Regimen, and Self-Management; together with Instructions for securing health, longevity, and the stern happiness only attainable through the judicious observance of a well-regulated course of life. By a PHYSICIAN.—London: Sherwood & Co., 23, Paternoster-row, NANCY, 63, Oxford-street; Mann, 30, Cornhill; Horns, 15, Leicester-square; and all Booksellers.

THE MISSIONARY of KILMANY; being Memoir of ALEXANDER PATERSON, with Notices of ROBERT EDIE. Limp cloth, price 1s.
Edinburgh: Thomas Constable & Co. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Cloth, price 3s. 6d.
RECOLLECTIONS of RUSSIA DURING THIRTY-THREE YEARS' RESIDENCE by a GERMAN NOBLEMAN. Being the New Volume of "Constable's Miscellany of Foreign Literature."
Edinburgh: Thomas Constable & Co. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

THE VOICE of ELIJAH, 6d., post 7d.
C. M. Peacock, Publisher, 19, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, London.

This day is published, Fourth Edition, 2s.
THE WORKS of THOMAS REID, D.D. Now fully Collected, with Selections from his Unpublished Letters, Preface, Notes, and Important Dissertations, by Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart. Adv. A.M. Oxon., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh. The Sequel of the Dissertations, the Preface, and Indices will shortly follow.

REID'S ESSAYS on the INTELLECTUAL POWERS of MAN. From his Collected Writings. By Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart., and with the Foot-Notes of the Editor. 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

Also, by the same Editor, Second Edition, price 5s.
DISCUSSIONS on PHILOSOPHY and LITERATURE, EDUCATION and UNIVERSITY REFORM, chiefly from the *Edinburgh Review*.
"Perhaps the most profound book of the age."—*Athenæum.*
Edinburgh: Macmillan & Stewart. London: Longman & Co.

This day is published, Second Edition, 12mo. bound, price 1s. 6d.
ELEMENTS of the LATIN LANGUAGE. Part First—ADJUNCTS and EXERCISES. By EDWARD WOODFORD, LL.D. H.M. Inspector of Schools for Scotland.

LARGE TABLES for EXERCISE on the INFLEXIONS, adapted to the above, 1s. per set; or mounted on rollers, varnished, 3s.

Also, by the same,
1. **ECLOGÆ HORATIANÆ**, with an Inquiry into the First Principles of Latin Prosody. 12mo. bd. 2s. 6d.
2. **An EPILOGUE of CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES**, with Vocabulary, Geographical Outline, and Map of Cæsar's Gaul. Third Edition. 12mo. bound, 2s. The extended sale of this work has allowed a reduction in price.
Edinburgh: Macmillan & Stewart. London: Simpkin & Co.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.
OSTEOLOGICAL MEMOIRS. No. I. THE CLAVICLE.
By JOHN STRUTHERS, M.D. F.R.C.S. Lecturer on Anatomy, Edinburgh.
Edinburgh: Sutherland & Knox. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

MR. KENDRICK'S NEW WORK on ANCIENT HISTORY. Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. with Map, &c. price 16s.

P H E N I C I A. By JOHN KENRICK, M.A.
By the same Author, lately published,
ANCIENT EGYPT under the PHARAOHS: an Account of its Geography and History, its Monuments and Religion. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.
B. Fellows, Ludgate-street.

Just published, Part VI. price 6s.
MISCELLANEA GRAPHICA. A Collection of Ancient, Medieval, and Renaissance Remains in the Possession of Lord Londborough.
Illustrated by F. W. FAIRHOLD, F.R.S.
The Part contains Enamelled Alab-Furniture, Ancient German Drinking-Cups, Medieval Daggers, and Implements of Punishment.
Published by Chapman & Hall, Piccadilly.

Now ready, in 8vo. elegantly printed by Whittingham, with Title-page and 13 Plates, beautifully engraved on Steel, after designs by J. Wolt, half-bound morocco, uncut, 10s. 6d.

REYNARD THE FOX, after the German Version of Goethe. By T. J. ARNOLD, Esq.
Nastell & Bond, 23, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

ARNOLD'S HISTORY of ROME. In 2 vols. 8vo. price 21s. 6d.
HISTORY of ROME, from the Earliest Period to the End of the Second Punic War. By THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.

By the same Author,
HISTORY of the LATER ROMAN COMMONWEALTH, from the End of the Second Punic War to the Death of Julius Cæsar, and of the Reign of Augustus: with a Life of Trajan. 3 vols. 8vo. 15s.
B. Fellows: Rivingtons; E. Hodgson; J. M. Richardson; J. Bain; and Simpkin & Co. London. Also, J. H. Parker, Oxford; and Deighton & Co. Cambridge.

By the Rev. JOHN KENRICK, M.A.
AN ABRIDGMENT of ZUMPT'S LATIN GRAMMAR for Schools. Fourth Edition. 12mo. 3s.

EXERCISES on LATIN SYNTAX; adapted to Zumpt's Grammar. To which are added, Extracts from the Writings of Muretus. Fifth Edition. 8vo. 5s.

GREEK EXERCISES; or, an Introduction to Greek Prose Composition. Part I. Accidence, Etymology, and Syntax of Prepositions. Fourth Edition. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

GREEK EXERCISES; or, an Introduction to Greek Prose Composition. Part II. Syntax. Second Edition. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

THE EGYPT of HERODOTUS; being the Second and part of the Third Books of his History. With Notes and Preliminary Dissertations. For the use of Students. 8vo. 12s.
B. Fellows, Ludgate-street.

Just published, price 2d., or 1s. 6d. per dozen, Fifth Edition,
PEACE the GIFT, the INJUNCTION of our HOLY REDEEMER; the Paramount obligation of immediate Peace. Sermon, preached on Wednesday, March 21, 1855, in the Chapel, Canal Walk, Southampton.
By EDMUND KELL, M.A. F.S.A.
London: E. F. Whittell, 175, Strand. Manchester: Johnson & Rawson, 20, Market-street. Southampton: Forbes, High-street; Cox, St. Mary-street.

LONDON LABOUR and the LONDON POOR.—THE LETTERS of, and ANSWERS to, CORRESPONDENTS.

During the periodical publication it was generally deplored that the irregular work of printing this Section would cause the destruction of very much valuable matter, (including the Essay on Low Wages, their causes, consequences, and remedies,—which was subsequently in part reprinted), as it would be impossible to preserve it without great detriment to the appearance of the Volumes. The present Publisher has, however, totally surmounted this difficulty, and Copies can now be supplied including this Section arranged to be read uninterruptedly, thus rendering the Work more complete than when first issued.
George Newbold, 310, Strand.

A List of Sets in nine different forms on application,
LONDON LABOUR and the LONDON POOR. Cyclopaedia of the Social Condition and Earnings of those who will Work, those that Cannot Work, and those that Will Not Work. By HENRY MAYHEW. With Illustrations from Special Daguerotypes by BEARD. This extraordinary and valuable work can now be supplied in either numbers, cloth, or half-morocco.
G. Newbold, 310, Strand; and all Booksellers.

Now ready,
THE FERNS of GREAT BRITAIN. Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY. The Descriptions, Synonyms, &c. by CHARLES JOHNSON, Esq. In 1 vol. cloth boards, containing Forty-nine Plates, full-coloured, 2s.; partly coloured, 14s.
John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION of the NEW TESTAMENT, on Definite Rules of Translation, with an English Version of the same: in Nine Parts. By HERMAN HENFEL, Author of "Aids for Illustrations from Special Daguerotypes in Ancient Greek Manuscripts."
Craddock & Co. 45, Paternoster-row; and J. Bumpus, 158, Oxford-street.

THE CRAYON. Messrs. Trübner & Co. have just received from New York, Volume I. of

THE CRAYON. A Journal devoted to the Graphic Arts, and to Literature related to them. With Original Contributions by JOHN REEKER and W. M. ROBERTS, and other distinguished Writers. Edited by Messrs. WILLIAM and PETER A. PAINTER, at New York. January to June, 1855. Pages 416, 4to. cloth, 10s. 6d.
This Journal is regularly supplied at 16s. per annum by direct Mail. Subscriptions received by the European Agents, Messrs. Trübner & Co. 15, Paternoster-row, London.

This day is published, price 5s. cloth,
CHARLES WORTHINGTON. By HARRY SINGLESIDE.
London: Piper, Stephenson & Spence, 23, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. 12mo. cloth boards,
HISTOIRE de CHARLES XII. par VOLTAIRE. New Edition, with an ENGLISH VOCABULARY, by M. BERTRAND.
London: Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL CLASS-BOOKS. In cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d. bd. with 220 Diagrams engraved for the Work,
EUCLID'S ELEMENTS of PLANE GEOMETRY, with EXPLANATORY APPENDIX, and SUPPLEMENTARY PROPOSITIONS for Exercise. Adapted for the Use of Schools, or for Self-instruction.
By W. D. COOLEY, A.B.
Author of the "History of Maritime and Land Discovery," "The Negroland of the Arabs," &c.

Uniform with the "Elements," price 3s. 6d.
COOLEY'S GEOMETRICAL PROPOSITIONS DEMONSTRATED; or, a Supplement to Euclid: being a KEY to the Exercises appended to the "Elements," for the use of Teachers and private Students. Upwards of 120 Propositions, deduced from the first six Books of Euclid, are illustrated in it by new Diagrams.

In fcap. 8vo. price 1s. 6d.
COOLEY'S FIGURES of EUCLID; being the Diagrams illustrating the "Elements," with the Enunciations printed separately for Use in the Classroom.
Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

Now ready, in Seven Half-Crown Parts, imperial 4to., or in a handsome portfolio complete for 12, containing 31 Plates and 19 pages of Letter-press.

WATER-COLOUR WITHOUT a MASTER: or, a Treatise on the Art of painting in Water-colour, and afterwards composed into Pictures, by THOMAS AGNOST, Author of "Hints for Sketching from Nature in Water-colour," "Hints for Sketching Trees," &c.
"An instructive book on a good and original plan."—*Athenæum.*
"A clever and useful little work."—*Oxford University Herald.*
"Destined to facilitate and simplify the acquirement of the art of water-colour drawing."—*Brighton Guardian.*
London: Reeves & Sons, 113, Cheapside.

THE AMUSING LIBRARY; containing the choicest Fictions, English and Foreign. A new and most attractive Series, for RAILWAY or HOME READING. PICTURES, &c. Fine paper and large type, with Engravings, and in splendid coloured boards of unique design. (Also in cloth at 6d. extra.)

The Lion of Flanders, 2s. 6d. The Miser, 4s. 2s.
Curse of the Village, 4s. 2s. 6d. Veva: a Romance, 2s. 6d.
Tales of Old Flanders: Count Hugo and Wooden Clara, 2s.
Tales of CONSCIENCE, the celebrated Belgian Novelist.
Tales of Humour, 2s. Tales of France, 2s.
Romantic Tales of Great Men, 2s. Tales of Paris, 2s.

Leaving the beaten track of English fiction, the Publishers have opened up a new and rich vein... Blending entertainment with instruction, and unmarred by controversy, these volumes are admirably adapted either for novel-reading or for serious study. In point of type, paper, and general excellence of "get up," certainly far ahead of everything of the sort yet published.
London: Lambert & Co. Edinburgh: Menzies.

NEW BURLINGTON-STREET, SEPT. 8.

MR. BENTLEY'S**LIST OF POPULAR WORKS,
NOW READY.**

I.

LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND
of the HOUSE of HANOVER. By Dr. DORAN, Author of
'Habits and Men,' 'Table Traits.' 2 vols. with Illustrations.
21s.

II.

HABITS and MEN; with REMNANTS
of RECORDS on the MAKERS of BOTH. By Dr. DORAN,
Author of 'Table Traits.' Third Edition. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

III.

MEMOIRS of CELEBRATED CHA-
RACTERS; to which is now first added, a LIFE of MILTON.
Second Edition. 2 vols. 12s.

IV.

ASPEN COURT. By Mr. SHIRLEY
BROOKS, Author of 'Miss Violet and her Offers.' 3 vols.

V.

MEMOIRS of the COURT of ENG-
LAND UNDER the STUARTS, including the PROTEC-
TORATE. By J. HENEAGE JESSE, Author of 'England
under the House of Hanover.' New Edition. 3 vols. with
Illustrations, 12s.

VI.

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS; OR,
MIRTH and MARVELS. Tenth Edition. 3 vols. with all
the original Illustrations by Cruikshank and Leech, 21s.

VII.

OUR ANTIPODES; OR, RESIDENCE and
RAMBLES in the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES. With a
Glimpse at the Gold-Fields. Third Edition. 8vo. with nu-
merous Illustrations, 15s.

VIII.

SAM SLICK'S WORKS.

THE CLOCKMAKER. 5s.

THE ATTACHÉ; OR, SAM SLICK in
ENGLAND. 5s.

THE LETTER-BAG of the GREAT
WESTERN. 2s. 6d.

IX.

ROUGHING IT IN THE BUSH; OR,
LIFE in CANADA. By Mrs. MOODIE. Third Edition, with
Additions. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

X.

CHARLES READE'S NOVELS.

CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE. Third
Edition. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

PEG WOFFINGTON. Post 8vo.
10s. 6d.

XI.

The LIFE and REMAINS of THEO-
DORÉ HOOK. By the Rev. R. D. BARHAM, Author of
'The Life of Ingoldsbay.' Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s.

XII.

THE FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES
of the WORLD. By PROFESSOR CREASY. Sixth Edition.
8vo. with Plans, 15s.

XIII.

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS' LIFE in
CANADA; OR, the Experiences of an Early Settler. By
MAJOR STRICKLAND. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

XIV.

TABLE TRAITS, with SOMETHING
on THEM. By Dr. DORAN. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

XV.

RAMBLES and SCRAMBLES in
NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA. By EDWARD SULLI-
VAN. Second Edition. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

*A LIST of Mr. BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS, and
CATALOGUES of his NEW PUBLICATIONS, may be had on
application, free of expense.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-
street,
(Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

Now ready, in 2 vols. with Portrait, 21s. bound.

MEMOIRS of LIEUT. BELLOT;
with his JOURNAL of a VOYAGE in the POLAR
SEAS in SEARCH of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

"This is a book welcome to the hearts of Englishmen,—for
dear to the English is the memory of Joseph René Bellot. The
noble young Frenchman, who won so much love and confidence
on every side, gave a fresh hold on the affection of this country
by the posthumous publication of this memoir, and of the frank
unassuming journal it prefaces."—*Examiner*.
"Of all the narratives of Polar Discovery, we have not one of
greater interest than this."—*The Press*.

PERCY BLAKE; or, The Young
RIFLEMAN. By CAPT. RAFTER. 3 vols.**SPORTING ADVENTURES in**
the NEW WORLD. By CAMPBELL HARDY, Royal
Artillery. 2 vols. with Illustrations. [Just ready.]**THE WABASH; or, Adven-**
TURES of an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY
in the INTERIOR of AMERICA. By J. R. BESTE,
Esq. 2 vols.

"Mr. Beste's book is interesting. In military merit it is above
the majority of books of travel. It deserves consultation from all
who may wish to receive a candid, sensible, and fair account of the
author's experience."—*Athenæum*.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to HENRY
COLBURN, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MRS. TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL.

Now ready at all the Libraries,

GERTRUDE;

OR, FAMILY PRIDE. By MRS. TROLLOPE.

"Mrs. Trollope is, beyond a doubt, one of the cleverest and
most remarkable writers of the day. With a quickness of obser-
vation which takes in the whole subject at a glance, an insight
into motives that seems instinctive, a keen perception of the ridi-
culous, and strong powers of humorous delineation,—she is the
person of all others to expose pretension, or unmask hypocrisy."
Quarterly Review.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to HENRY
COLBURN, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

INTERESTING WORKS.

I.

MEMOIRS of the Right Hon.

RICHARD LALOR SHEIL, with Extracts from his Speeches,
Letters and Conversations, &c. By TORRENS M'CULLAGH,
Esq. 2 vols.

2.

THE ROMANCE of the ARIS-

TOCRACY; OR, Anecdotal Records of DISTINGUISHED
FAMILIES. By Sir BERNARD BURKE. A New and Re-
vised Edition, in 3 vols. small 8vo.

3.

SKETCHES of the IRISH BAR.

Including a Journal of Conversations with Chief Justice
BRENNAN. Now first published. With other Literary and
Political Essays. By WILLIAM HENRY CURRAN, Esq.
2 vols.

4.

CHEAP EDITION of MISS

STRICKLAND'S LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND.
With all the late Improvements, and Portraits of every
Queen, complete in 8 vols. price 7s. 6d. each, bound, either
of which may be had separately.

5.

PEPYS' DIARY.

NEW and CHEAP STANDARD EDITIONS of this popular
Work, with all the recent Notes and Emendations, are now
ready. The small 8vo. in 4 vols. uniform with ' Evelyn's Diary,'
price 6s. each bound; and the Library Edition in 4 vols. demy
8vo. uniform with ' Murray's Classics,' price 7s. 6d. each, bd.

6.

Madame D'ARBLAY'S DIARY

and LETTERS. Cheap Edition, in 7 vols. with Portraits, 3s.
each, bound.

7.

BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY.

Part I. price 10s. 6d. IS NOW READY, of the New and
Improved Edition, to be completed in a Single Volume,
uniform with the 'Peerage,' divided into Four Parts. To be
had by order of any Bookseller, or of the Publishers, HURST
& BLACKETT, free of postage, on receipt of a Post-office Order
for the amount, 10s. 6d.

8.

The CRESCENT and the CROSS.

By ELIOT WARBURTON. TWELFTH and CHEAPER EDITION;
with 15 Illustrations, 5s. bound.

9.

SALATHIEL, the Immortal.

By the Rev. G. CROLY, LL.D. New, REVISED and CHEAPER
EDITION. 1 vol. post 8vo.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to HENRY
COLBURN, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

**TO READING SOCIETIES AND
BOOK CLUBS.****BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS
SEASON.****The Rev. SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE.**

By his Daughter, Lady HOLLAND. With a Selection from his
Letters, edited by Mrs. AUSTIN. Third Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 22s.

The DEAD SEA a NEW ROUTE to
INDIA. By Captain W. ALLEN, R.N. F.R.S. Maps and Illus-
trations. 2 vols. post 8vo. 25s.

WHITELOCKE'S JOURNAL of the
ENGLISH EMBASSY to the COURT of SWEDEN. Revised by
HENRY REEVE, Esq. F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

BURTON'S PILGRIMAGE to
MEDINA and MECCA. Vols. I. and II. MEDINA; Map and
Illustrations. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 28s.

The Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE'S
ESSAYS, ECCLESIASTICAL and SOCIAL, reprinted, with
Additions, from the *Edinburgh Review*. 8vo. 12s.

LAND, LABOUR, and GOLD; OR,
Two Years in Victoria. By WILLIAM HOWITT. 2 vols. 21s.

Mr. DENNISTOUN'S MEMOIRS of
Sir ROBERT STRANGE and ANDREW LUMSDEN. 2 vols.
post 8vo. Illustrations, 21s.

Mr. WELD'S VACATION TOUR
in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY and MEMOIRS
of JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM. Vols. I. and II. 21s.

HUC'S WORK on the CHINESE
EMPIRE. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Map, 24s.

MOORE'S MEMOIRS, JOURNAL,
and CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by the Right Hon. LORD
JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. Vols. I. to VI. 10s. 6d. each.—Vols. VII.
and VIII. nearly ready.

Mr. FRANK MARRYAT'S WORK
on CALIFORNIA—MOUNTAINS and MOLEHILLS; OR,
RECOLLECTIONS of a BURNT JOURNAL. 8vo. 21s.

JAMES MONTGOMERY'S ME-
MOIRS. By JOHN HOLLAND and JAMES EVERETT.
Vols. I. and II. Portraits, 21s.—Vols. III. and IV. in the press.

LORD CARLISLE'S DIARY in
TURKISH and GREEK WATERS. Fifth Edition. Post 8vo.
price 10s. 6d.

CLEVE HALL. By the Author of
Any Herbert, 'The Earl's Daughter,' &c. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s.

GREGOROVIVUS'S CORSCA.
Translated by RUSSELL MARTINEAU, M.A. 16mo. 3s. 6d.
cloth; or 3 Parts, 1s. each.

The Rev. BADEN POWELL'S
ESSAYS on the Spirit of the INDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY, the
UNITY of WORLDS, and the PHILOSOPHY of CREATION.
Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.

The CRIMEA, its ANCIENT and
MODERN HISTORY: The KHANS, the SULTANS, and the
CEARS. By the Rev. T. MILNER, M.A. Post 8vo. Maps, 10s. 6d.

RAILWAY MORALS and RAIL-
WAY POLICY. By HERBERT SPENCER, Author of *Social
Statics*. 16mo. price One Shilling.
(On the 25th inst.)

The CALENDAR of VICTORY:
A Record of British Valour and Conquest on every Day in the
Year. By Major R. JOHNS, R.M., and Lieut. F. H. NICOLAS,
R.M. Fcap. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

FORESTER'S RAMBLES in NOR-
WAY among the FJELDS and FJORDS. New Edition in the
Traveller's Library. 16mo. 2s. 6d. cloth; or 2 Parts, 1s. each.

NOTES on BOOKS: A Quarterly Analysis of
Works published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. Free by post
to all Secretaries, Members of Book Clubs and Reading Soci-
eties, Heads of Colleges and Schools, and Private Persons, who
forward their addresses to Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. The
First and Second Numbers are now ready.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

REVIEWS

The War in the East, from the Year 1853 till July, 1855. By General George Klapka. Translated from the Original Manuscript by Lieut.-Col. Mednyánszky. Chapman & Hall.

IN that band of youthful warriors which the Hungarian War elevated into fame, only one—Arthur Görgey—achieved wider renown as a soldier than General Klapka. In one respect the latter soldier was happier than all his fellows:—he alone was able, from the ramparts of Comorn, to treat with his enemy as one power treats with another. He alone surrendered his arms on honourable and distinguished conditions. From first to last he kept the reputation of an unconquered general.

When the war broke out in the East, General Klapka repaired to Constantinople, where his sword was instantly in request. His own inclination, and the desire of Omar Pasha, pointed to the Danube as the scene of his future service; but Austria protested strongly against the employment near her frontier of the Hungarian leader; and as Austria was the "ally to a certain extent" of the Porte, the latter unwillingly relinquished her design. A further intrigue at Constantinople, backed by menaces and offers, kept him out of a command even in Armenia. Compelled to remain a mere spectator of the war, General Klapka nevertheless continued in the East, hoping against hope for the opportunity that never came, but meditating with a soldier's acuteness on the military drama passing before his eyes. The results of this meditation lie in 'The War in the East.'

It is a volume of criticism on the conduct of the war. It deals with the policy of our cabinets and the strategy of our commanders. The form of the work is purely scientific; the spirit is cold, sedate, and formal. It contains no pictures, no incidents, no portraits. General Klapka speaks of the war, of the merits of the soldier, the mistakes of the commander, as Napoleon spoke of the Seven Years' War. To him it appears a drama, that compels his attention without touching his heart. He regards it from a distance as a study, proper to the soldier and the politician; and his main interest in the campaign seems to be an intellectual interest. Hence there is no noise, no clamour, no echoes from the battle ground, no stench from the charnel, in his pages. He has no more passion than Euclid. He does not deem it necessary to describe; and he indulges himself in no more narrative than is necessary to the vivid comprehension of results. 'The War in the East' is neither more nor less than General Klapka's "opinion," drawn up in a very careful and elaborate form, on the conduct of the contest with Russia.

People will estimate the value of this "opinion" differently. Those who look upon the author's career in Hungary with unmingled admiration—and these are many—will naturally attach more importance to his free criticisms on our past efforts and future prospects than those who in their friendliness to Austria are impatient with all who have ever risen in arms against her power. But there are few who—in the present juncture of our affairs—will not read the views of such a soldier with deep interest. As yet we have had few independent military opinions made public as to the policy of the war in the Crimea; and the most eminent of those who have pronounced on the point in England, Sir Howard Douglas, condemned the leaguer of Sebastopol, even in the early part of the siege, when civilians were every hour expecting news that it had fallen into our hands, as a disastrous

blunder. General Klapka arrives, by an entirely different road, at the same result. Such a verdict, pledged as we are to carry out our work or sacrifice the prestige of our arms, is not pleasant to receive. But suppose it is sound? The reader would, doubtless, feel happier if he could reject the opinion of the Hungarian general as not entitled to consideration. Can he?

General Klapka is evidently not much impressed with the sagacity displayed by our Western statesmen in their relations with Russia. He accuses them of not seeing from the beginning the real nature of the Muscovite aggression; and of frustrating, in the imaginary interests of an impossible peace, the efforts of those less blind than themselves. Thus, of Omar Pasha's first advance upon the Danube, so mysteriously checked at the time, he writes a few words of explanation, which will be new to many readers.—

"In the beginning of October, the Turkish commander-in-chief sent a final summons to Prince Gortschakoff to evacuate the Principalities, which not being complied with, he ordered hostilities to be commenced on all points. The first shots fell before Isaaktscha, against a part of the Russian flotilla on the Danube. This was followed by a movement on the left wing, where a corps crossed the Danube to Kalafat, and, after having dislodged the enemy, occupied and fortified that place. More important were the operations of the main army. Here Omar Pasha commanded between 50,000 and 60,000 men in person, and at Toturkan, near Rustschuk, effected a passage across the river. His van not only succeeded in gaining a firm footing upon the left bank, near Oltenitza, but also in victoriously repulsing a furious attack of a strong division of Russians, on the 4th of November. The world now justly expected that these first advantages would be followed up by the rapid advance of the Turks upon Bucharest; when eight days later news spread of their having withdrawn from the Wallachian bank of the Danube, and retired into winter quarters at Shumla and its vicinity. By the victory on the 4th of November, Omar Pasha obtained possession of the road to Bucharest, which is only twenty-five miles distant from Oltenitza, and, as the superiority, both physical and moral, was on his side, the Russians, scattered as they were over the whole land, could not have opposed him on this line with more than 25,000 men. How was it that Omar Pasha did not turn the first enthusiasm of his troops to a better account? Why did he not strike a decisive blow against the Russians at a moment when they were thrown off their guard and at a loss how to act? The mystery is now cleared up: diplomacy had put a stop to the advance of the Turks. At the news of the outbreak of hostilities and the passage of the Danube by the Turks, the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople immediately made such vivid representations to the French and English ambassadors as to the danger that would accrue to the peace of Europe from a farther conflict between Turkey and Russia, that both the ambassadors of the Western Powers felt it incumbent upon them to use their influence with the Sultan, not only to order Omar Pasha to desist from pursuing the advantages he had already gained, but also to recross the Danube. The Turkish general obeyed, and thus one of the most favourable opportunities of humiliating the aggressor was lost."

So again, in General Klapka's opinion, when the Russians retired, discomfited, from before Silistria, the true policy of the Allies was to advance into the Principalities.—

"What was the reason for this precipitate retreat of the Russians? As far, at least, as probable sacrifices were concerned, they could not have weighed heavily in the balance of considerations; neither could the Russians have been influenced—as the Vienna journals would assert—by the menacing attitude of Austria, and the concentration of troops on her borders; for, by the middle of June, the Austrian forces were so inconsiderable in the border provinces, in Transylvania and the Banat, that the former, for a length of time, had nothing to fear on

that score. The increase of the Turkish army at Shumla, where strong reinforcements were daily pouring in, and the arrival of the Allies at Varna, could alone have excited serious misgivings in Russian head-quarters, where no exact idea existed as to the strength of the relieving army; still less was Paskiewitch led to presume that the Allies would have to halt at Varna for want of the means of transport, and leave the Turks to march on unsupported. At this juncture, it would have been too hazardous to continue the siege, and, with the Danube in the rear, await the attack of a superior enemy, while, at the same time, the Turkish left wing was likewise preparing for active co-operation with Omar Pasha. Against such odds, the prospect of taking Silistria bore no fair proportion; when, therefore, General Schilder's project for an accelerated attack did not lead to a speedy result, it was thought advisable to abandon the enterprise, and to take up a defensive position. To this step Russian diplomacy owes the advantage of having appeared to yield to the representations of Austria and Prussia, as well as of evincing its own inclination for peace. Meanwhile, the Turkish corps on the extreme left, probably strengthened by reserves from Sophia, and by the garrisons of Nicopolis and Sistow, advanced to the Aluta river; and, on the farther retreat of the Russians, crossed that river, establishing the communication with the main army by way of Giurgievo. Once in the fertile provinces on the left bank of the Danube, and amidst a population ready at a moment's notice to rise in arms against the invaders, the Turks who, together with a part of the auxiliary army of the Allies, now mustered at least 120,000 men, might have taken up a position, from whence, if not in this, at any rate early in the following year, they could have commenced offensive operations against the Russians in Bessarabia. But the interference of Austria and the wonderful sagacity of diplomacy again damped the warlike ardour of the 'sick man.' Scarcely had the Russians begun a retreat from Wallachia—which they did as they themselves later allowed, for strategical reasons, and by no means from fear of Austrian intervention,—than Austria came forward to insist upon a separate treaty between herself and Turkey, in virtue of which she was to have the right of the exclusive occupation of the Principalities. By the prudent mediation of diplomacy, the treaty was concluded, and the first consequence thereof was that that power became an insurmountable barrier to the farther advance of the Turks, who soon afterwards were compelled to recross the Danube. Austria had gained her point. She now forced the Allies likewise to discontinue the war on the Danube, and look out for another field of action, somewhat more distant from her own borders. On the other hand, the Russians, protected in their flank, had now only to defend a short line in front, namely, the Danube, from the conflux of the Pruth to the sea, and were thus enabled to throw considerable forces upon every point likely to be threatened by the Allies."

If, out of deference to Austria, the Allies were unwilling at the moment to push the war forward into Bessarabia, General Klapka is of opinion that the theatre of war offering fewest difficulties, natural and artificial, to an invading army, and the greatest advantages to forces entering Russia for the purpose of inflicting a serious blow at her material resources and moral influence, was the Caucasian provinces. Speaking of the long resistance offered to Muscovite aggression by the martial tribes occupying those districts, our author says:—

"All the efforts and sacrifices of Russia to subjugate the heroic races of the Caucasus have met with only partial and unsatisfactory results. Though the circle of their attack gradually draws closer and closer, and the defenders are driven farther and farther into the interior of their mountain fastnesses, yet their resistance and courage continue as determined as ever; and the smaller portion of them in the exposed valleys alone bend their proud necks beneath the Russian yoke. The rest are still free and independent, replying both to the promises and the assaults of their aggressors with bullet and yatagan. But whether oppressed or free, all races enter—

tain a deadly and unconquerable hatred to everything that bears the name of Russian."

After some account of Schamyl and the Lesghian war against Muscovite supremacy in this mountain region, General Klapka sketches the plan of a campaign for the Allies:—

"On the evacuation of all the fortified places by the Russians, excepting Anapa, Gelendjik and Sudjuk Kale, the Allies were left at full liberty to land a few thousand men, on a point best suited for the purpose of erecting one or more entrenched camps, and making them the focus of the rising of the mountaineers. Whoever is acquainted with the poverty of the inhabitants, and their proportionate love of money, must acknowledge the fact that at the same cost required for the maintenance of a single English division, 50,000 men might be raised there, and after a little drilling and discipline under European and Turkish officers, be employed with the greatest advantage in the mountain warfare. Such a force, augmented by 10,000 irregular cavalry, under their own chiefs and Beys, likewise paid and supported by a Division of the Allies, would have been in every respect competent to undertake a double operation: namely, the main army to lay siege to Anapa and Sudjuk Kale in the north, to gain a firm footing on the Kuban, and to menace the Russian communications with the Caucasus; while to the south a corps was to penetrate into the interior of the mountains, to compel the wavering tribes to join the alliance against the common enemy, and, united with them, to take the defile of Dariel, thus clearing a way for a union with Shaml. The Russians in Trans-Caucasia would thus have lost their only road across the mountains and been restricted to one line of communication and retreat by way of Derbend on the Caspian Sea, which, hedged in by a hostile Moslem population, bent upon rising at any moment, was one beset with insecurity and danger. What a mighty diversion, for facilitating the operations of the Allies upon the European theatre of war, and relieving the hard-pressed and reiteratedly defeated Turks in Asia!"

An obstacle to an invasion on a grand scale from the eastern side of the Euxine—not dwelt on by General Klapka—is the serious engagement it would lead to with the mountain tribes. Hitherto the Allies have conducted the war alone. Alone they wage—alone they can conclude—it, when their aim is won. But if they throw themselves into Abasia and Imeritia, they must put themselves into communication with the warriors of Georgia and Daghestan—contract alliances with them—recognize their independence—and offer guarantees for the future. In one word, they must make the war of politics a war of principle. Here, however, for the moment, our statesmen hesitate. When hostilities broke out, the Allies, in the vain hope of gaining over the German powers, repudiated every desire of conquest and every design of changing the territorial limits of states. Whether such an undertaking was wise is doubtful. How far it is binding in case of victory is still more doubtful. A cabinet trembling for its existence on the Adige and the Theiss—a sovereign nervously apprehensive of an invasion on the Rhine—might have been urged to draw the sword in defence of European rights, had the guarantee of these positions and possessions been less generously undertaken. At least this is the opinion of many liberal and energetic men. The undertaking of France and England to respect territorial arrangements enabled those who—willingly or unwillingly—must otherwise have joined our standards to hold aloof; and prevented those who were with us heart and soul from engaging in the perils of the conflict. Austria, without fear for Italy, can play as she pleases between the two parties. Prussia, safe on the Rhine, can repose on her sword. If compelled to declare themselves at the outset, both these powers would have joined the Alliance. Re-assured by the moderation of the Allies, they

find themselves masters of their own acts—with nothing to lose by peace, nothing to gain by war. Why, then, should they incur its penalties? The same policy produces everywhere the same results; on both flanks of the Russian Empire as in the centre of Europe. Sweden hesitates; Schamyl stands apart. In neither country are we yet prepared to guarantee the future; and without such guarantee the people would be mad to draw the sword. Russia never forgives. Her memory is long, her vengeance terrible. Imeritia and Abasia offer us a magnificent line for operations against Southern Russia, as General Klapka points out; but we do not enter these countries because we cannot quit them in honour until we have thrown aside our proposal "not to interfere with territorial arrangements." If we enter into alliance with the Circassians, and accept their aid in humbling Russia, we shall be bound to secure their independence when we come to sign a treaty of peace. Here is the responsibility which keeps us at a distance from Schamyl.

From this point we may follow General Klapka into the Crimea; where he criticizes the particular military events, as in other places he disputes the policy of the invasion. Of the contest on the Alma, he says:—

"Much has been written with reference to this battle, and the dispositions of the united commanders have been subjected to severe criticisms. As affairs stood, the offer of battle on the part of the Russians was the very thing the Allies wished for. The former could only take that step with forces greatly inferior to those of their adversaries, and it rested with the Allies so to manage the attack as to secure the total defeat of their enemy. Now that they had taken this decisive step, nothing could lead to satisfactory results—that is, to the intended *coup-de-main* upon that fortress, save the annihilation of the Russians; or, at any rate, their entire defeat, and the cutting them off from Sebastopol. Most military critics assert that the destruction of the Russian army might have been accomplished had the Allies directed their principal attack against the right flank of the Russians, instead of their centre, and thus driving them into the sea. We, for our part, do not agree with this view. Such a movement, from the absence of cavalry, could only have been executed with extreme difficulty and danger, and its sole effect would have been to compel the Russians the sooner to abandon their position on the Alma, and to retreat behind the Katcha and Belbeck. The driving them into the sea—of which the critics speak—would certainly not have ensued; for we must give the Russians credit for common sense enough to have discovered their perilous position in time to have saved themselves by a hasty retreat. On the other hand, we believe that a manœuvre against the Russian left flank, executed with three divisions instead of one, under Bosquet, and supported by a simultaneous assault along the whole line, would have cut off the Russians from Sebastopol, and compelled them to fall back upon Bakhisarai. Had the Allies at this juncture followed up their success without delay and pursued Menshikoff, he would have had no chance left but to continue his retreat upon Simpheropol, and in the event of his being cut off from that town as well, a thing by no means impossible, to throw himself into the mountains. Part of the Allied troops might then have been employed in observing the Russians, while the rest would have proceeded to the assault of the fortress. The battle of the Alma, however, was a mere front attack, and, except the movement of the division of Bosquet, there is not one skillful manœuvre to be recorded. Had not Bosquet made his appearance just at the right moment upon the heights on the left flank of the Russians—which he did rather on his own account than in consequence of his dispositions—the latter would most likely have remained masters of the battle-field. The two commanders may justly be reproached with having advanced without the necessary knowledge of the country and the indispensable reconnaissances which would have made up for the want of the former. Lord Raglan

was quite right—though St.-Arnaud took it in bad part—to await the first success of the French ere he commenced an attack with his own troops; for, to ensure victory, it was requisite first to shake the Russian left wing, and dislodge them from the road to Sebastopol; then was the time for the English to fall upon the Russian right wing. At the continued importunities of St.-Arnaud, however, Lord Raglan conceded the point, the consequence of which was a considerable loss to the Allies, and only the partial defeat of the enemy."

We produce these opinions as we find them, without comment, leaving them to the reader's consideration. Of the proceedings after the battle, General Klapka speaks with less reserve. He allows that the celebrated "flank march" was well made; but he contends that, in a military point of view, it was a mistake. He thinks the fortress should have been immediately assaulted:—

"On the 23rd the army advanced to the Katcha, and not encountering the enemy there pushed forward on the following day to the Belbeck, where they only found a few detachments occupying the entrenchments at the mouth of that river. It was now evident that Menshikoff was determined not to wage a second battle in open field, and thus the opportunity of retrieving the mistake on the Alma upon the banks of one or other of the neighbouring rivers slipped from the grasp of the Allied commanders. Now that they stood in close proximity to the works of Sebastopol as well as to the army of Menshikoff, the Allies, amounting to 50,000, all at once discovered how much they had underrated the difficulties of the expedition, and in what disproportion their means were to the magnitude of the undertaking. At the same time considerations as to their own safety began to press heavily upon them. The Russian reinforcements from Odessa were rapidly moving down by way of Perekop: thus if they persisted in their plan of operations against the northern fortifications, they ran the risk of losing their land communication with Eupatoria, and of being taken in the rear by a relieving army, while vainly sacrificing time and forces upon those works. These motives, and not the sinking of a few vessels at the entrance to the harbour of Sebastopol, induced St.-Arnaud and Lord Raglan to abandon their design upon the north fort, and to execute their memorable flank manœuvre to Balaklava. The possession of both the harbours of Kamiesh and Balaklava secured them in the rear, and offered a tolerably firm basis of operations. No wonder that both the leaders felt greatly relieved, when they found themselves sheltered; the French in their enthusiasm going so far as to call the Bay of Kamiesh the Bay of Providence. The flank march of the Allies succeeded marvellously. Had they but taken advantage of the surprise of the enemy, and attempted an immediate assault upon the city, which at that moment was weakly garrisoned, they might possibly have succeeded in carrying both the town and the arsenal ere the Russians had time to erect regular works of defence. But, instead of this, they took to protracted reconnoitring, in this case overdoing what had been utterly disregarded on the Alma, where a more accurate reconnaissance would have assisted them in a better arrangement of the plan of battle. Here, on the contrary, protracted reconnoitring led to perpetual indecision and preparation, and finally to a formal siege, which had never entered the calculation of the Allies in the original plan of the expedition. One daring and rapid blow, even at a heavy sacrifice, might still in the present state of affairs have led to a favourable issue; and if the Allies had not had determination enough at once to have recourse to such an extreme expedient, they ought immediately to have returned to their vessels. Pelissier, the present French commander-in-chief, would in all probability have been the very man for such a contingency; both Canrobert and Lord Raglan were wanting in energy. They thought such an act of daring did not tally with their conscience and the responsibility devolving upon them. How incomparably more victims has the winter campaign cost the Allies than a bold assault under the protection of some easily-constructed batteries at the end of September!"

The siege of the south side of Sebastopol,—without investment of the fortress, without disturbing the army in the field,—he condemns in the most absolute terms as a blunder.—

"By their attack upon the south side of Sebastopol, the Allies embarked on an enterprise which has no strategical aim, and considering the attendant difficulties, which so greatly delay the issue, promises no compensation proportionate to the enormous sacrifices which it has already and still will cost them."

General Klapka gives us little room for hope, so long as we remain in our present position before Sebastopol.—

"It is not difficult to foresee who will be the gainer at the end of this protracted and sanguinary contest. By the reiterated assaults upon the fortress the Allies will dwindle away at a fearful rate, the Russian losses bearing no proportion to theirs; the balance between the contending parties will thus soon be restored, and the former, in spite of their indomitable courage, be unable to extend operations beyond the narrow space they at present occupy."

"The conquest of the Crimea," he says in another place, "can only be accomplished by successful operations on the Continent." Indeed, he plainly tells us that our only chance of gaining our end is to re-embark our forces, quit the leaguer of Sebastopol, and transfer the seat of war to the mainland. He puts a case:—

"Supposing that the Allies should, in the end, and at the cost of half their army, obtain possession of the south side of Sebastopol; what then? * * The Allies, when once masters of the town, have two alternatives: either to content themselves with what they have done, and order a re-embarkation of their troops, or to decide upon a continuation of operations. In the first case, the success of the enterprise would only be partial, for if the vessels were sunk, the dockyards, arsenals, forts, the whole city, everything destroyed on the south side, the northern fortifications would still stand unconquered, and from their commanding heights look disdainfully upon the departing squadron: in the latter case, the first thing naturally suggested to us is, whether it would not be more reasonable for the Allies to desist from expending the flower of their armies in the Crimea, and to select another sphere of action, where gain and loss might be balanced more proportionately, and the object of the war, as well as its ultimate issue, be really brought within their grasp?"

General Klapka finds himself in the end at the point which reasoners of another class have reached by a different road—Poland and the Nationalities. He sees only one vulnerable place in Russia,—and he would transform a war of statesmen into a war of freedom. "As soon," he writes with Oriental enthusiasm, "as the Allies change their present word, 'the integrity of Turkey,' for 'the liberation of the oppressed nationalities,' they will have 1,000,000 of combatants at their disposal." He refuses to admit that this war is a Turkish question. With him it is European. In conclusion, he sketches a new plan of operations, embracing these six points:—

"1. The speedy recall of the Crimean Expedition, and the transfer of the principal seat of war in the East to the Danube.—2. The landing of an army in the Baltic provinces and the securing an alliance with Sweden.—3. The restoration of a mighty Poland.—4. The repudiation of Austrian neutrality by summoning her to declare for or against. And in the event of her joining the enemy—which can scarcely any longer be doubted—the formation of a Danubian Confederation to include all the provinces, not German, along that river, with Hungary as their centre.—5. The simultaneous liberation of Italy.—6. The employment of all the Turkish forces in Asia."

We quote his words without comment for the consideration of those whom they may more particularly concern.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and of the Museum of Practical Geology.—Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for 1853 and 1854. By Robert Hunt. Longman & Co.

In his Introduction to the statistics contained in these Memoirs, Mr. Hunt remarks on the discrepancies between previous statements of the annual produce of coal in Great Britain. Thus, Mr. J. C. Taylor estimates it at 31,500,000 tons; Mr. J. R. McCulloch at 34,600,000; Mr. Braithwaite Poole at 34,000,000; Mr. T. Y. Hall at 56,550,000; "a particularly careful writer" quoted by Mr. Hall, at 52,000,000; and Mr. J. Dickinson, Inspector of Coal Mines, at 54,000,000. These calculations were not all made at the same time, but they range within a period of ten years, and a difference of 20,000,000 tons is to be noted in two statements almost simultaneously made. Obviously, therefore, new lights were required upon this subject,—especially as no question connected with our national prosperity is more interesting than that of the extent and probable duration of our coal-fields. Upon this point, also, opinions stand as widely apart as the Arctic from the Antarctic circle. There are those who predict that myriads of years will not see those black Procrustean beds exhausted, while others inquire ominously "What are we to do for fuel when the inevitable scarcity sets in?" A third, and a very comfortable idea is, that in the hidden laboratories of the earth Nature is perpetually changing a certain substance into coal; but we need not say, that such discussions are often carried on out of the circle of science, so that many good citizens are soothed or frightened by theories which have no place in the philosophy of practical geologists.

Mr. Hunt set out with a plan as well as a purpose. Circular letters were distributed over the coal districts, requesting the supply of details respecting the produce of the collieries in each field. Of these, "a considerable number" were returned, giving the desired information; but the result was necessarily incomplete. Every coal-producing county in England and Wales was visited, however, and personal inquiries were made, in reply to which the owners and the lessees of the collieries, often at the expense of much labour to themselves, afforded clear and minute information. Other methods were adopted to check the calculations thus made, such as an examination of the sea and railway transit of coals,—and it may consequently be assumed that a tolerable approximation to exactitude has been obtained. At all events, since the Report is to be published annually, with corrections and additions, it will not be long before our coal statistics are placed upon a satisfactory basis.

It should be mentioned that the Memoirs include, also, returns of other mineral produce in Great Britain and Ireland. But our first interest centres in the coal. From 2,397 collieries enumerated in the United Kingdom, 64,661,401 tons were raised, worth nearly 15,000,000*l.*, or nearly 9,000,000 tons above the quantity stated in the highest figures previously quoted,—those of Mr. T. Y. Hall. Of tin, the annual produce is stated at 5,763 tons, which, at from 112*l.* to 118*l.* a ton, would be worth nearly 700,000*l.* Of copper, 13,000 tons were produced in 1854, worth about 1,229,000*l.*; of lead, 64,000 tons; and of silver, 700,000 ounces. Of pig-iron the produce was 3,069,838 tons, valued at 9,500,000*l.* Mr. Hunt has ascertained that more than 300,000 persons are employed in mining operations in Great Britain,—nearly one-third of them being males under twenty, while nearly 9,000 are

females, and of these the larger proportion under twenty years of age. It formed no part of Mr. Hunt's design to enter upon the investigation how long our abundant stores of coal are likely to endure, and how far the colliers' operations may be extended without forestalling the supplies of future years. We infer that he shares none of the alarm which has in some quarters been expressed.

Black's Guide to the Picturesque Scenery of Derbyshire, including Matlock Bath, Chatsworth, Buxton, Castleton, Dovedale, and every other place of interest. Edinburgh, A. & C. Black.

Lord Byron very truly said, that "there are things in Derbyshire as noble as Greece or Switzerland." He might have added, and probably he meant, that Derbyshire could boast of as many "worthies" as either of the places with which he contrasted it with respect to "things." It gave two Cardinals to the Sacred College, in the persons of Roger Curson and Phillip de Repington,—and had a worthier son than either of these in the gallant but unfortunate Willoughby, who, in the last year of Edward the Sixth, went forth on a voyage of Arctic discovery, with a commission which "bore date from the year of the world 5515, because they might have occasion to present it to Pagan princes";—a proof how the Government of the olden time provided against all contingencies, however remote. How touching is Hakluyt's description of the feelings of the Derbyshire "Captain General," and the commanders of the two vessels sailing under him! "They often-times looked back, and could not refrain from tears, considering into what hazards they were to fall, and what uncertainties of the sea they were to make trial of." The tears, however, if tears there were, probably arose, like Bailly's shivering, when on his way to the scaffold, not from fear or tender feeling, but from cold. Linacre, the great physician of the days of the last two Henrys, was a native of the county-town. How another Derbyshire man has sung the beauties of the Dove, we need not tell; and not far from the spot where modest Cotton wrote his tuneful lines, and was visited by good Izaak Walton, Moore, amid Derbyshire snows, painted the rosy summers of his 'Lalla Rookh.' The word "poet" signifies *doer*; but this county can boast of more profitable *doers* than the richest of versifiers. Among these are Brindley, the self-taught engineer; Strutt, whose merited reputation is connected with ribbed-stockings; the godlike Mompesson, who, amid the plague-stricken at Eyam, reminds us of St. Charles Borromeo at Milan; and Arkwright, who, though not a native, did as much for the fame and prosperity of the county as any of the children more peculiarly its sons. On the other hand, there was Darwin, a resident "doer" in a double sense. He founded the Philosophical Society, and is celebrated not only for the 'Loves of the Plants,' but his own. In his capacity of physician he attended Colonel Pole at Derby. The gallant patient died, and the Doctor married the widow of the "amiable trépassé." Among the other celebrities we may record Flamsteed, the poor sick boy, who became Astronomer-Royal, Richardson, the novelist, Hutton, the county historian, Mawe, the mineralogist, and "Wright, of Derby," the clever painter, richer in merit than honorary diplomas, and of whom, in reference to this last circumstance, may be said what Piron would have said of himself, "qu'il ne fit rien, pas même *Académicien*." We may add, that another native, Watson, has the reputation of having assisted Gibbons in the marvellous wood-carvings which are still the glory of Chatsworth. It

was at the latter place that Tallard, the great captive from the field at Blenheim, passed a portion of a captivity which was rendered so pleasant to him, that in reckoning up the days of his detention he omitted those spent in the mansion of the Duke of Devonshire. It was in the same princely dwelling that Hobbes found a home, and unlimited permission for smoking. He passed many days here, not with "his pipe and his can," but in the enjoyment of tobacco and books. "In his own room ten or twelve pipes were ranged in a row on his table, ready to be used in succession; he then commenced his usual afternoon's employment of smoking, thinking, and writing, which he continued for several hours;—like Jupiter, involved in clouds of his own raising." This classical simile reminds us of a Greek who was called the son of Persuasion; and were it not for the obstinate anachronism, we should say that his sire lived, last century, in the county-town of Derby. The individual to whom we now refer was a Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, who must have been a "terrible hand" at a charity sermon. If All Saints' Church be the pride of the place, it is chiefly owing to the irresistible begging of Dr. Hutchinson. An instance of his power is given in the fact, that "when the Waites fiddled at his door, for a Christmas-box, instead of sending them away with a solitary shilling, he invited them in, treated them with a tankard of ale, and persuaded them out of a guinea."—When we add that Miss Seward was born at Elam, and that the poetical Furness, author of 'The Rag-Bag,' is another boast of this fatally celebrated village, we have made out, we think, as fair a selection of "Worthies" as may satisfy the most exorbitant local vanity.

The county, as we have previously noticed, is as famous for "things" as for "men." It abounds in princely residences, of which Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, and Hardwicke, are among the principal. These are described briefly, but well; with far more ability than used to mark the more expensive guides, or county histories, of the olden time. Anecdotes and incidents abound; but we miss some that are less known than several here recorded, and which were worth preserving. No mention is made of the once-existent privilege, by which Derbyshire men could ride into London toll-free. We look to works like these not only for such information, but also for an account of the origin of such privileges. Again, we find incidental mention made of the relics of Druidical customs still existing at Elam,—where it is still a usage to anoint the weak eyes of children with the sacred May-dew. Among the Elam lead-miners too still linger, we are told, words that may be traced to an Asiatic and Latin origin. The author might have noticed an old mining law, in Derbyshire, according to which it was enacted, "That whosoever stealeth ore twice shall be fined; and the third time, struck through his hand, with a knife unto the haft, into the stow, and shall there stand until death, or loose himself by cutting off his hand." Fuller says that this law was confirmed by an English Parliament in the reign of Edward the First; but even he does not add that the penalty, like some of the mining vocabulary, was of Asiatic origin; and that, from the earliest times, it was the custom thus to punish an otherwise incorrigible thief among the Asiatic Tartars.

While on the subject of penalties, let us remark upon the singular one inflicted by Henry the Eighth's agent, Sir William Blossett, when employed upon the destruction of "superstitious images," &c. in this county. The zealous knight, it seems, took Buxton in his way, and finding nothing but the baths and wells there, he pronounced cleanliness and water-drinking

to be superstitious practices, and he put them down accordingly. "My Lord," he says, in a triumphant letter to Lord Cromwell, "I have locked up and sealed the baths and wells of Buckston, that none shall enter to wash there, till your Lordship's pleasure be further known, whereof I beseech your Lordship that I may be ascertained again at your leisure, and I shall not fail to execute your Lordship's commandment to the utmost of my wit and power." Had this knight possessed no more power than he did wit, he might have been less celebrated, but he would not have been half so mischievous.

Agriculture, in Derbyshire, is classed as "backward," but mining and manufacturing seem increasingly flourishing. In former days there was a proverb, which said of an honest man that he was "as true steel as Ripon rowels"; but Ripon rowels are now only to be found in this old saw,—it is at Bolsover that are made the spurs with which modern knights "go pricking o'er the plain." But for fuller information on Derbyshire productions generally, on, or below, the surface of the earth,—for sketches of its hills and valleys,—the edifices upon and the caves with their inhabitants beneath them,—for amusing anecdotes of the living and a very good collection of epitaphs on the dead,—we must refer the reader to the volume itself. There are matters in it, however, that may be amended. We know of no picture at Chatsworth catalogued as *Guida Aurora*; and though we have heard of a French translator who described a tragedy by Congreve as 'La Fiancée du Matin,' we still doubt the assertion made by the author of this book, to the effect that "Congreve wrote part of his 'Morning Bride,' in a grot near the hall," at Elam.

The Renaissance.—[*Renaissance, &c.*] By J. Michelet. Paris, Chamerot.

THE seventh volume of M. Michelet's remarkable History of France is occupied with the period of the Renaissance. The writer has here interwoven, with singular art, the annals of the French and Italian nations. He sketches, in a brilliant but fantastic Introduction, the preliminaries of his subject, the decay of Art,—the corruption of Literature,—and the renewal of a creative spirit in Europe;—he passes from this to describe the wars of Charles the Eighth beyond the Alps, and, at this point, suddenly presents a studied paradox which is not without a semblance of truth, that Italy was then first discovered by France. It was before as a cloudland across the mountains, a legendary peninsula in the purple southern seas; but now its Sibyl books were found, and a stream of learning, bursting from the broken urns of ancient history, flowed onward to the Pyrenees.

But to M. Michelet the Renaissance signified more than a return to antique principles in Art and to the forgotten forms of Nature. It was not the free work of fancy, the renovation of knowledge, or the recovery of ancient types, which distinguished that era as a stage in human progress. The Revival, properly so called, included, says the historian, Columbus, Copernicus and Galileo, the discoverers of heaven and earth, with the greatest of poets, of jurists, and of reformers. He thus abandons the Cinque-Cento dates, and extends his view over the sixteenth century. In the fifteenth, a fresh development of Art took place; but this was the result of influences which prohibited the growth of philosophic theories, and only gave liberty to the architect and painter, because their innovations had a moral meaning too subtle to be detected by dull kings or priests. These pedants, who incarnated the ignorance of the Middle Ages, could not perceive the intimate ties which linked the various energies of the

human mind and rendered free Art the forerunner of free Literature and Philosophy. Such, as M. Michelet views it, was the value of the Renaissance. He reveres it as the avatar of Europe, which came to overthrow the whole fabric of mediæval thoughts and institutions. For those mediæval forms of society, which excite the enthusiasm of temperaments different from his, he has no veneration. They were eccentric, monstrous, and prodigiously artificial. Nothing in them was respectable, except their age; nothing remarkable, except their tenacity. As it was, they remained three centuries too long; they ceased to have vitality three hundred years before the great Revival displaced them; and during this interregnum the saturnalia of religious and political mysticism, of bastard sciences, of sophisms and illusions, bewildered and degraded mankind. Thus, the mediæval genius did not expire in the fifteenth century; for, says M. Michelet, to die, a thing must live,—and the Middle Ages were dead long ago! They perished in the twelfth century, when lay poetry began to vie with the monkish legendary rhymes, and when Abelard set the example of criticism. They perished again in the thirteenth, when hardy mystics, ceasing to be critical, began to be speculative, and preached a new historical Evangel;—in the fourteenth they passed away at the sight of Dante's scenes in the three worlds,—and definitely, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, printing, antiquity, America, the East, and a grand revival of natural philosophy separated them from the fortunes of the modern world.

This account of fourfold death, which we cite from M. Michelet, sufficiently illustrates the singularities of his plan. The argument of the book violates all historical propriety: it is a display of ingenious anomalies, pervaded, however, by a sound opinion, and in the highest degree suggestive and original. In style, it is rapid, glittering and rich, though abrupt, irregular and fantastic. M. Michelet meditates like a poet, and narrates like a romancer. Like many Frenchmen, he loves to set his theory at the beginning of a chapter, in one startling line,—an epigram or a definition, which he proceeds elaborately to explain. This searching for effect is visible also in the historical portions, which display an abundance of picturesque artifices, so that the march of an army is presented to us as a spectacle, and the cabinet of a prince as a stage interior. All this has its power over the imagination, but the historian sometimes strains the habit to excess, and toys with the patience of his reader.

Such dramatic episodes, coloured into pictures by M. Michelet, are—the torchlight entrance of the French army into Rome—the tragic perils of Florence—the disasters of Pisa—the career of Savonarola, of Macchiavelli, and the Borgias—the sufferings of Milan, Brescia, and Venice—the Neapolitan wars—and the crimes by which Swiss, German, and French drenched Italy with innocent and inglorious blood. These events and these characters are depicted with a lavish use of rhetoric; but M. Michelet is too honest not to qualify his account, even of such men as the Borgias. He shows that even in their breasts some mild feelings reigned; and that they shared the characteristic emotions of humanity. In these, and in all other particulars, he exhibits much skill, as well as integrity,—for the impression produced by the book is that of a candid history, in which the writer is only warmed to eloquence by his love of truth and by the force of his convictions.

We may praise M. Michelet's work on the Renaissance to this extent without entirely submitting to its opinions. M. Michelet's theory

of Art-culture is opposed to that of some of the most decided among our partisans. In architecture, especially, he contradicts the Gothic masters, and enthrones above their aspiring ideal the mathematical plans of Brunelleschi. Brunelleschi's system, indeed, appears to satisfy his judgment. It was framed upon severe principles, in contempt of the grotesque and fragile order of pinnacles, flying buttresses, and iron clamps. Why not rear a building which will sustain itself without external accessories and hidden devices to keep its parts together? So asked Brunelleschi, and so asks M. Michelet. The Florentine Cathedral, unrivalled in Italy, is the type of his architectural theory; and by this standard we may, in general, estimate his ideas of Italian art, especially that which arose soon after the Revival.

From that day, however, the Gothic order declined, though the great work of Brunelleschi was imitated by few,—only partially indeed by any. But M. Michelet embodies these statements briefly, since, while his plan compels him to discuss matters of Art, his inclination leads him to Politics, to Religion, and to Literature. Nor are his amplifications on these subjects altogether irrelevant. The volume before us, though entitled 'Renaissance,' forms part of the author's French History, and the portions of it devoted to the revival of Art are intended to illustrate and to explain the progress of thought in France. Satire, Sorcery, Casuistry, Astrology, and Alchemy are treated as influences which determined the direction of the native mind, before criticism and speculative philosophy dispelled their shadows and made way for purer tastes and deeper learning. It is on the basis supplied by these topics that M. Michelet develops his view of the connexion between the intellectual reforms which took place in Italy and France. Translated into ordinary language, his meaning is, that Italy was dead and France insane; that the armies of Charles the Eighth and of Louis the Twelfth penetrated to the Italian cities and arrived in time to receive the inspiration of a new genius that was about to arise in them; and that these expeditions, which were not armaments only, but the travels of France in miniature, let the light into the country which prepared them.

A quaint and peculiar view is thus offered of that extraordinary period; but M. Michelet writes with so much spirit that even his paradoxes are agreeable. Possibly the reader may find his prefatory outline tedious, and the more so because it is full of abrupt transitions and retrospects; but the volume is brilliant, whether regarded as an essay or as a narrative. The essay may be occasionally fantastic, the narrative frequently theatrical; yet these are M. Michelet's characteristics, and his work would not be so striking without them.

The Modern Scottish Minstrel; or, the Songs of Scotland of the Past Half Century: with Memoirs of the Poets, and Sketches and Specimens in English Verse of the most celebrated Modern Gaelic Bards. By Charles Rogers, LL.D. Vol. I. Edinburgh, Black.

It would be hardly possible to produce a work like the one here commenced which should not contain new and amusing matter, tempting the reader to think, to compare,—if not "to tune up a stave";—but the specimen volume before us does not make good the promise of the Preface. There Dr. Rogers recommends himself in the old way, by referring to the "deficiencies of former collections" as a plea for the necessity of a new one. Has he looked into all that exist? A certain stout little 'Book of Scottish Song'—now twelve years old [*Athen. No. 834*—is probably unknown to him:—albeit

it contains many well-selected and unfamiliar lyrics, with careful biographical notices. Such praise cannot be given on the present occasion without qualification. We are not satisfied that the text of Dr. Rogers is always correct;—we are sure that his taste in selection is questionable. Everybody familiar with the popular songs of Ireland and Scotland must have observed the tendency of the songsters to stumble into affectation and false sentiment when they meant to be most refined and deep in pathos. Burns himself could not always resist the temptation to clothe his thoughts in fustian,—did not always prove superior to the *Domine's* desire of resorting to classical allusions. He sang sometimes of *Chloris* as well as of *Coila*:—he could not hand his "bonnie Leslie" across "the border" without declaring that—

She's gone, like Alexander,
To spread her conquests further.

Into our model collection of Scottish Songs the fewest possible number of specimens thus speckled and spoiled should be admitted. We do not hold it necessary to prove the peasant-training of the sweetest of our northern singers by frequent recourse to such false and feeble illustrations. Why did Dr. Rogers print among the songs by the Author of 'The Siller Gun' a lyric like 'The Troops were embarked,' of which the second verse contains so astounding a specimen of namby-pamby as the following?—

They parted from their dearest friends,
From all their heart desires;
And Rosabel to Heaven commends
The man her soul admires!

The volume opens with a notice of the Rev. John Skinner, who may be called "modern," inasmuch as he died since the century came in, though he was born in the year 1721. Of the many songs by this reverend singer which are here printed, the only one worth preservation is 'Tullochgorum,' because of the daring rant of its rhythm, which makes it a thoroughly musical lyric. In 'John o' Badenyon' occur Arcadian stupidities concerning 'Phyllis' and allusions of the hour to "Johnny Wilkes" and "Parson Horne." Skinner's words to 'Dumbarton Drums' and to 'Tibbie Fowler' (the latter heroine moralized into 'Lizzie Liberty,' by way of political significance) sing heavily, and have neither pith nor spirit to relieve the burden.—The Rev. W. Cameron stands the second in Dr. Rogers's list. By him, we have but one song, and this is in no respect remarkable.—The third "minstrel" is Anne Home, better known as the wife of John Hunter, the celebrated anatomist; and famous for her *Canzonets*, that will last as long as music lasts, though they are not Scottish in dialect, subject or metre. Surely it would have been worth our author's while to have recorded that it was Mrs. Hunter's words which were selected by Haydn to set. Perhaps he does not know this; since we doubt whether he is even correct in his text of Mrs. Hunter's songs. In the canzonet called 'Recollection' the line to the music runs,—

O days, too fair, too bright to last,

—the word "sweet," printed for "fair" in Dr. Rogers's version, is more cacophonous, without being more poetical.

We have, by chance, entered on the chapter of Scottish poetesses and new readings of old songs; and, in pursuance of both subjects, we come naturally to the notice of Lady Anne Barnard, who might be called "Single-Song" Lady Anne, like "Single-Speech" Hamilton in right of his solitary oration. Whether a lyric of such high class as 'Auld Robin Gray' was ever written by one who wrote so little besides is a topic for some new literary curiosity fancier to handle. It is true that a quarto volume of verse,

"composed by herself and by others of the noble house of Lindsay," is said to have been confided, by Lady Anne, to Sir Walter Scott, with a view to publication, and to have been "called in," by its author, after it was printed. "The copies of the work appear to have been destroyed," says Dr. Rogers. But it is hardly likely that so confirmed a bibliomaniac as Sir Walter Scott should not have retained one (to use Walpole's phrase concerning the copy of 'Bonner's Ghost,' printed on brown paper,) for his own "private eating"; and it was worth Dr. Rogers's while to have made a diligent search in the Abbotsford Library for such a precious relic of "bonnie Ladie Anne." This he does not appear to have done. In Lady Anne Barnard's song, too, as in Mrs. Hunter's Canzonet, another line is spoiled by a new reading, which, we think, is spurious. The fourth line in the second verse of the second or supplementary part of the ballad, is printed by Dr. Rogers as follows:—

And she drooped like a snowdrop broke down by the hail.

—Sir Walter Scott, availing himself of the same verse as motto to one of the chapters in his 'Pirate,' gives "lily" for "snowdrop"; a word equally melancholy and twice as musical. Now, it is a well-known fact, once again stated here, that Lady Anne, when being pressed on the subject of the authorship fifty years after 'Auld Robin Gray' was written, wrote

"to Sir Walter Scott, with whom she was acquainted, requesting him to inform his *personal friend*, the Author of 'Waverley,' that she was, indeed, the author. She inclosed a copy to Sir Walter, written in her own hand; and with her consent, in the course of the following year, he printed 'Auld Robin Gray' as a contribution to the Bannatyne Club."

The above remarks and inquiries are further justified by our author's confession with regard to Alexander Wilson's 'Auchtermool,' that he has ventured to omit three verses, and alter slightly the last line of the song. The verbal changes on which we have animadverted may be other 'venturings' of a like kind. Whether they be or not, it is by the admission of such new readings, without question, that lyrics become vitiated past correction. Thus, in the notation of melodies, as we have often remarked, a flat or a sharp introduced by an incorrect ear, or a voice ill pitched, or a careless transcriber, ends in becoming a part of the accepted version, to the damage of what is symmetrical, and to the confusion of all save such as value the specimen in proportion as it offers crudities for partizanship to defend or for ingenuity to explain away.

Leaving Mrs. Grant, of Carron, the Author of 'Roy's Wife'—and that more famous Mrs. Grant—the Lady of Laggan—we are still among Scottish poetesses; and must still report on Dr. Rogers's book by offering *addenda*. His notice of Joanna Baillie as a song writer is meagre and incomplete. Not a line reminds us that Sir Walter Scott withdrew an outlaw chorus from 'Rokeby,' finding not only its thoughts, but its verbal burden too, anticipated in one of "Sister Joanna's" spirited lyrics. Not a line informs readers to come that this self-same glee, 'The Chough and Crow,' was (probably by the *Great Unknown's* own hand) promoted to its present place in 'Guy Mannering' when the romancer dramatized his romance in aid of his friend Terry. Then, seeing that the plays of Joanna Baillie are mentioned, it is strange that Dr. Rogers should have said no word concerning her drama on Hope, 'The Beacon,'—an omission the less pardonable because it contains some of her best songs,—and because in one of her ingenious prefaces she declared that Hope was on purpose, and not by chance, lyrically and musically treated. Fur-

ther, what has 'The Maid of Llanwellyn'—a set of words written to a Welsh air by Miss Baillie—to do in a 'Modern Scottish Minstrel'?

Another Scottish songstress receives better treatment from Dr. Rogers than the gifted women from whom we have just parted; and seeing that her name is less familiar to the English than that of Mrs. Hunter, or Lady Anne, or the dramatist of "the Passions," and that she furnishes the freshest pages in this book, we will loiter for a while in her company. We allude to Lady Nairn. She was the songster (long time anonymous) who wrote 'Caller Herrin,' 'The Laird o' Cockpen,' 'The Land o' the leal,' 'The Bonnie Brier Bush,' 'John Tod,' and 'The Women are a' game wud,'—half-a-dozen songs bearing the stamp of character, originality, and variety. Without some such command over variety there is no more possibility of being a great song-writer than of being a great actor. A single happy case of personal illustration—a fortunate utterance of the sorrows that beset or the hopes that animate—do not substantiate a claim for their owner to rank among the artists in either branch of Art. The genuine lyrics (as distinguished from those who have written a happy lyric by accident) are those who can lyrically display

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,—who can laugh aloud, or weep sorrowfully, as the theme demands,—true in their sympathies in proportion as they avoid venting their experiences. Lady Nairn was one of the old house of Oliphant,—born in 1776,—christened Carolina (after Carolus), out of regard to the Jacobite prejudices of her ancestry,—and, when she was young, called "The Flower of Strathearn," as a tribute to her own great personal beauty. She began to write songs, we are told, under the honest purpose of furnishing the peasantry with words less ribald and equivocal than some of those which distinguished the pedlar's sheet, and were heard at the "ingle nook" when the ditty went round.—

"The occasion of an agricultural dinner in the neighbourhood afforded her a fitting opportunity of making trial of her success in the good work which she had begun. To the president of the meeting she sent anonymously her verses entitled 'The Ploughman'; and the production being publicly read, was received with warm approbation, and was speedily put to music. She was thus encouraged to proceed in her self-imposed task; and to this early period of her life may be ascribed some of her best lyrics. 'The Laird o' Cockpen' and 'The Land o' the Leal,' at the close of the century, were sung in every district of the kingdom."

This 'Land o' the leal' must be an example hard of digestion to those pedants and transcendentalists who have chosen to claim for music a significance of interpretation so precise and unalterable that any use of its language save one must be wrong. The air treated as a slow song is delicious,—breathing the very soul of pathos, with a tear in every note. Played as a quick-step, it inspired Burns with his fine war-song, 'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.' To continue for a moment—and in proof that our remark can be illustrated beyond the local circle of Scottish minstrelsy—thus, too, did the frolicsome, free-and-easy 'Groves of Blarney,' with an unimportant condensation of accent, yield to Moore that pathetic melody which he so deliciously mated with words in his 'Last Rose of Summer.'—But let us return to Lady Nairn. She seems to have been one of the women, not uncommon in England, who exercise their gifts for the pure pleasure of exercising them, and not with the slightest reference to publicity. The many songs which she contributed to the *Scottish Minstrel* were signed "E. B.," and were understood to have been

written by a visionary Mrs. Bogan of Bogan; and it was only when Lady Nairn reached an advanced period of life, and long after her words had been adopted by thousands of singers and ascribed to scores of authors, that the truth quietly crept out beyond the small circle of "confidential friends." Lady Nairn was accomplished in other worlds of Art,—she was skilled, we are here told, "in the use of the pencil." She was bounteous, too, in more gifts than those of her talents:—

"In an address delivered at Edinburgh, on the 29th of December, 1845, Dr. Chalmers, referring to the exertions which had been made for the supply of religious instruction in the district of the West Port of Edinburgh, made the following remarks regarding Lady Nairn, who was then recently deceased:—"Let me speak now as to the countenance we have received. I am now at liberty to mention a very noble benefaction which I received about a year ago. Inquiry was made at me by a lady, mentioning that she had a sum at her disposal, and that she wished to apply it to charitable purposes; and she wanted me to enumerate a list of charitable objects, in proportion to the estimate I had of their value. Accordingly, I furnished her with a scale of about five or six charitable objects. The highest in the scale were those institutions which had for their design the Christianizing of the people at home; and I also mentioned to her, in connexion with the Christianizing at home, what we were doing at the West Port; and there came to me from her, in the course of a day or two, no less a sum than 300l. She is now dead; she is now in her grave, and her works do follow her. When she gave me this noble benefaction, she laid me under strict injunctions of secrecy, and, accordingly, I did not mention her name to any person; but after she was dead, I begged of her nearest heir that I might be allowed to proclaim it, because I thought that her example, so worthy to be followed, might influence others in imitating her; and I am happy to say that I am now at liberty to state that it was Lady Nairn of Perthshire. It enabled us, at the expense of 330l., to purchase sites for schools, and a church; and we have got a site in the very heart of the locality, with a very considerable extent of ground for a washing-green, a washing house, and a play-ground for the children, so that we are a good step in advance towards the completion of our parochial economy."—Such a woman as this is one of the figures which will perpetually cheer the student of British *belles lettres* and the historian of British society in the most private places to which his researches can lead him. Among modern Scottish songs, we know of few better than Lady Nairn's. The following is by no means her best; but we select it because it is less familiar than others that we have mentioned.—

Gude night, and joy be wi' ye a'!
The best o' joys maun hae an end,
The best o' friends maun part, I trow;
The longest day will wear away,
And I maun bid farewell to you.
The tear will tell when hearts are fa',
For words, gin they hae sense ava,
They're broken, faltering, and few:
Gude night, and joy be wi' you a'!
Oh, we hae wander'd far and wide,
O'er Scotia's lands o' frith and fell!
And mony a simple flower we've pu'd,
And twined it wi' the heather-bell.
We've ranged the dingle and the dell,
The cot-house, and the baron's ha';
Now we maun tak a last farewell:
Gude night, and joy be wi' you a'!
My harp, farewell! thy strains are past,
Of gleefu' mirth and heartfelt care;
The voice of song maun cease at last,
And minstrelsy itself decay.
But, oh! what sorrow canna win,
Nor parting tears are shed ava,
May we meet neighbour, kith, and kin,
And joy for aye be wi' us a'!

After the notice of Lady Nairn, the longest article is devoted by Dr. Rogers to Sir Walter Scott. But here again the biographical sketch seems to us executed heavily, and without discrimination:—since, after all, Sir Walter was a songster episodically rather than habitually; as such claiming a light and discerning touch. There

is a wide distinction betwixt the poet who writes for music—such as Burns, or Moore, or Barry Cornwall—and the poet whose thoughts and rhymes tempt the musician. The former must leave much to be done by his partner—the verses of the latter are as often encumbered as decorated by the volunteered companionship of another art. Curiously enough, with all their beauty and simplicity and flow, not one of Scott's *Lochinvars*, or *County Guys*, or *Allen-a-Dales* has become a popular song in the wide acceptance of the term.

On the "Metrical Translations from Modern Gaelic Minstrelsy," which close this first volume, we shall not here comment,—not having, for the moment, leisure to examine and compare them, as we have done with the ditties written in a more living language. But the lyrics of Duncan Macintyre—especially his long poem, 'Bendourain, the Otter Mount' (a series of pictures from the wilds of Glenorchy)—have vigour and local colour enough to justify a volume being devoted to him by any one thoroughly acquainted with the subject and able to treat it with *gusto*. Such a one—our notice will have rendered it evident—we do not conceive Dr. Rogers to be. It rests with himself to change our opinion in the five volumes of his collection which are still to come.

Proceedings of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society: a Selection from Papers relating to the Antiquities and Natural History of Yorkshire, read at the Monthly Meetings of the Society, from 1847 to 1854. York, Sotheman; London, Churchill.

We have in these 'Proceedings' for several years some five-and-twenty original Papers, well printed, sufficiently well illustrated, all more or less connected in subject with the county of York, and contributed by persons whose names are a guarantee for the general accuracy and extent of their information upon the subjects with which they deal. Prof. Phillips, Mr. Gould, Mr. Strickland, Dr. Thurnam, Mr. Wellbeloved,—the venerable President of the Yorkshire Society—Mr. Davies, Mr. Newton, Mr. Yates, and other persons of reputation in their respective walks are contributors. That the Society has been seven years in concocting its volume does not speak well for its diligence, and it is a defect that we do not find in this volume any pictorial representation of the flint communicated by Mr. Anderson, and by him supposed to have been used by "our primitive ancestors for the purpose of tattooing." He states it to be "the first flint of the shape found in England."

"A register of citizens or freemen" of York, from Edward the First to Edward the Third, has furnished Mr. Davies with materials for a very curious Paper, principally upon the trades in which the citizens of that period were engaged. During the reigns of Edward the First and Second the bakers on the roll are 77, which is the largest number of any trade connected with the supply of food. Butchers, who come next, muster 66; fishermen, 24; fishmongers, 25; cooks, 30; poulterers, 7; salters, 13; saucers—who dealt in herbs and vegetables as well as sauces,—6; spicers, 22; which last, it is conjectured by Mr. Davies, supplied medicinal drugs as well as spices and condiments. It was not until towards the close of the reign of Edward the Second that the admission of a maltster, a brewer, and an ale brewer, "denotes the introduction of ale or beer as an article of trade,"—that is, of course, apart from the sale at hostels and places of public resort. Even the number of such places seems to have been very small. During the period of more than fifty years, comprised in the reigns of the first two

Edwards, only nine taverners appear on the roll. Workers in leather were at that time the principal handicraftsmen in the northern capital. Tanners, and persons who prepared skins for various purposes, termed "pelters, dubbers, and tawers," were very numerous; and so also were the manufacturers of the finished article, as girdlers, shoemakers, and cobblers. Mr. Davies does not find any persons mentioned as manufacturers of the leathern doublets and jerkins which were then the chief articles of male apparel. He therefore conjectures that the girdlers joined that branch of trade to the making of the specific articles from which they received their name. But leather was not the only wear. There were mercers, drapers, and tailors for the wealthy. But the very small number of the hatters and hosiers, and the one single glover, indicates that even the *beaux* of those days were not so scrupulous as ourselves in covering their heads or legs, whilst it was probably thought in the highest degree finical and unmanly to dream of hiding the hands under leather. Parmenters, who were makers of ecclesiastical vestments, were of course needed in connexion with the Cathedral and its clergy; whilst the character of the age rendered armourers, riveters, bowyers, lorimers, or dealers in horse furniture, spurriers, and gauntlet-makers, important functionaries whose acquirements were in continual demand.

The reigns of Edward the First and Second were not periods of improvement at York,—so says Mr. Davies; but we wish he had endeavoured to distinguish between the reigns of the noble father and the ignoble son. Under the vigorous government of Edward the Third, the old northern city made a great advance. The dealers in articles of food increased rapidly, and the clerk who entered the list was no longer ashamed to indicate "Bochers," and "Backsters," and "Fysechers," by the homely English titles of their trades, instead of by the Latin names under which they had been previously disguised. Near the close of the reign of Edward the Third a "vinter" makes his appearance,—no doubt deemed a portentous innovator. The inhabitants sent about the same time to have first discovered that there was much virtue in pure water, and accordingly began to employ people termed "water-leders," to bring them a constant supply from the Ouse, or other public sources. Contemporaneously with these innovations two "colliers" make their appearance, "from which it may be inferred that coal had become an article of trade and domestic consumption." But the most curious change in the reign of Edward the Third is in the relative proportions of the dealers in garments of leather and cloth. Whilst the girdlers decreased, York was inundated by a flood of 300 mercers, 70 drapers, and more than 300 tailors. Hatters, hosiers, and glovers became common; cap-makers, pouch-makers, and patten-makers set up as separate trades; and the triumph of frippery was ultimately completed by the appearance of a "haberdasher." Perhaps the good people of York were even more astonished when "Nicholas le Yhonge de Flandres" first brought into use amongst them the domestic bellows, destined to yield, but not until after many centuries, to the simpler virtues of the Congreve match. The bellows in the Minster organ could probably be traced back to the days of the Anglo-Saxons. In the same reign of Edward the Third, "Adam de Oxenforth" made his appearance in York as the first practiser of the art of bookbinding, and John Crespyng, of Cambridge, as the first *medicus*; 30 "barbours" were admitted to their freedom during the same reign.

Flanders,—a country to which England owes a large debt of gratitude for the introduction

thence of many of the most valuable branches of our manufacture,—sent to York in the same reign a body of skilful cloth-workers, who brought with them the Teutonic names for the several parts of their art,—names now long naturalized amongst us; as, for example, the Webster was the weaver, the Lister or Lister the dyer, and the Walker the fuller. Mr. Davies quotes from Walter Scott's 'Diary of his Voyage to the Hebrides,' a curious modern example of the fulling of cloth by walking. It was at Kilmore, in the Isle of Sky. "In a cottage at no great distance," remarks Sir Walter, "we heard the women singing as they *walked* the cloth by rubbing it by their hands and feet, and screaming all the while in a sort of chorus. At a distance the sound was wild and sweet enough, but rather discordant when you approached too near the performers." It seems curious, adds Mr. Davies, to discover in this remote part of the kingdom, the method of fulling cloth as practised in York in the fourteenth century. Mr. Davies's Paper contains a multitude of details of this description, valuable to the historian of manners and language. Would we had such particulars respecting every city in the kingdom!

The earlier antiquities of York are well illustrated by Mr. Wellbeloved and Mr. Kenrick in Papers upon Roman antiquities, and by Dr. Thurnam on an Excavation which brought to light the contents of the Lamel Hill, a well-known tumulus near York, of the Anglo-Saxon period.

Papers of historical character are interspersed with notices of rare birds, descriptions of curious fungi, an account of various magnetic phenomena, and of an appearance of the aurora borealis; a paper by Mr. Allis on the sclerotic ring of the eyes of birds and reptiles derived from the personal dissection of many specimens, with many other illustrations of points of natural history.

Thus a volume has been made up which will stand comparison with any other put forth by the publishing Societies.

Introduction to the Philosophy of Hegel—[*Introduction à la Philosophie de Hegel*]. By A. Véra. Paris, Franck; London, Jeffs.

For a wonder, this book really corresponds to its title,—it is, in fact as in name, an 'Introduction to the Philosophy of Hegel.' When a German Professor of the second magnitude would introduce the aspirant to the temple of the master, he usually conducts him into a portico, which is considerably darker than the *sanctum* itself,—that is to say, he makes up an unpleasant book, in which he re-writes Hegel's longer works in a sort of stenographic fashion, aiming at brevity only, and extinguishing the gleams of light which the philosopher in his diffuseness has now and then shed upon his occult enunciations. Nothing is more easy than to write an ample book about Hegel after the approved mode. It is a matter of knack—nothing else,—like the management of old Raymond Lully's logical machine, requiring a familiarity with certain phrases, but by no means demanding the possession of any clear and well-digested ideas. If the Hegelian writers have imitated the Pythagoreans in their reverence for the "*ipse dixit*" of the master, they have often given strong evidence of caring but little what he actually thought.

M. Véra, formerly Professor of Philosophy in the University of France, is a very different personage from his German predecessors, and we may attribute his merits, partly to certain individual virtues of his own,—partly to the fact that he writes for Frenchmen. A German never has to address a thoroughly uninitiated

public, but may fairly commence the work of introduction in the belief that half the technical expressions he is about to use have already gained a sort of footing in the current language of his countrymen, and that hence all his obscurities have a sort of vague signification attached to them. An American transcendentalist, on the other hand, is not a scientific character at all, but an orator, who, having picked up stray thoughts from German thinkers, expatiates upon them, according to his own good will and pleasure, to a people ready above all others to take the unknown for the magnificent. But the French have neither the half-initiation of the Germans, nor the disposition to be mystified which is so largely developed among our Transatlantic cousins (and not a little among ourselves); and he who would propound to them a theory must first reduce it to something like clearness in his own mind.

M. Véra is admirably qualified to meet the exigencies of his nation. He proposes to publish a French edition of Hegel's shorter 'Encyclopædia,' with some notes of his own; but before he plunges his pupils into a sea of technicalities, he lays before them an 'Introduction,' which tells them what Hegelism is about. We shall not enter into a controversy with the many Hegelian parties by venturing on the affirmation that M. Véra's interpretation is the correct one; but the interpreter is entitled to the praise of tracing the outline of an abstruse philosophical system, so as to render it tolerably intelligible to all those minds that are in any degree qualified for this description of study. To the amenity of a French writer he joins that love of science which is the German characteristic, and so thoroughly distinguishes the original Teutonic Professor from his American proselyte that the two are representatives of opposite mental tendencies. He is, moreover, to be distinguished from the so-called Young Hegelians, who, while they are the most popular off-shoots of the school, have brought upon it the suspicion of Atheism and Communism; and though his convictions are not such as would exactly please the rigidly orthodox, he may be considered a fair specimen of the "right hand," or Conservative Hegelian, with a slight leaning to the left.

We are anxious to see how M. Véra will get on, when he explains Hegel's technicalities, bit by bit, for the edification of his countrymen, and tries to make the Gallic mind apprehend how "Quality" begets "Quantity," and "Being" evolves itself into "Essence." In the meanwhile, we strongly recommend his 'Introduction' to those who are about to commence a serious study of Hegel, and to those who would like to have a general notion of a system that for eleven years exercised so despotic an influence over the German mind.

Correspondence between Major-Gen. the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B. and General Bacon, in reference to the Pamphlet entitled 'The English Cavalry at Balaclava.' Palmer.

For some time past an impression has been gaining ground that Lord Lucan—on whom rested at first the chief weight of public censure for the disastrous charge of the Light Brigade—has not been fairly used. Indignation, when fully roused, will have a victim; and from the days of Jonah downward the worst man has not always been thrown out to the whale. As regards Lord Lucan, the clouds which seemed to be gathering darkly around his fame are gradually moving away. At all events, his statements and explanations—excusably warm, in a case so profoundly affecting his honour and his courage, the most precious treasures of a sol-

dier—have put his alleged calumniators on their guard. No longer the accused, he has become in turn an accuser: so that those who most loudly impeached his valour and ability are challenged to substantiate the charges which they voluntarily made, or abide the constructions which the public are not slow to place on the conduct of those who lack the "courage of their opinions."

As soon as General Bacon avowed himself the author of the pamphlet, 'The British Cavalry at Balacava,' we think Lord Lucan was bound to call upon that officer to sustain, or withdraw, his assertions. Accordingly, Lord Lucan wrote a letter, from which we quote the chief passages.—

"Laleham, Chertsey, August 16, 1855.

"Sir,—I am now positively informed that you have avowed yourself the author of the pamphlet 'The British Cavalry at Balacava, by a Cavalry Officer.' In the Preface you declare that you give no information that has not been well authenticated by those who were present at the scenes enacted. Supposing you, as I must, to have acted with these intentions, I owe it to you, fully as much as I do to myself, to disabuse you, and to state, that the pamphlet is a perversion of truth, a distortion of facts, and mere fiction; indeed, instead of the information being well authenticated, as you say you believe it to be, it is quite fabulous. I entirely deny that it can be substantiated, that all ranks complained of my manners and mode of address, or that my competency to command was ever unfavourably questioned; there were no murmurs from my men against me at any time, and to say that there were any feelings of mistrust and want of confidence in me, and that field officers and privates ever gave expression to such feelings, is as false as it is malignant, and I boldly affirm that the very contrary is known to have been the fact. * * All the reflections on me respecting the flank march are also groundless. The cavalry were not delayed or lost in a wood, there was no censure passed on me by Lord Raglan, there were no murmurs from my men, nor dissatisfaction expressed or felt by any one: the whole again is fiction and untruth. The account of the reconnaissance made by the Russians of our position on the seventh of October, is as false as the rest; my conduct on that occasion received the approbation of Lord Raglan, as it did of General Bosquet, who was a spectator, nor did the smallest altercation between Captain Nolan and myself take place on that occasion or on any other. Having now shown the falsity of all the main facts of the pamphlet, I feel myself justified in asking you to supply me with the names of the parties who appear to have so grossly imposed upon and deceived you, nor can I believe that you will be disposed to shelter them or show them any misplaced consideration. If any one is able to authenticate these foolish tales, let him come forward. I desire inquiry and discussion, as I only seek the establishment of truth.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) LUCAN."

"General Bacon."

To this demand for precise information, General Bacon replied:—

"6, Marlborough Road, St. John's Wood,
"August 17, 1855.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, dated Laleham, August 16. I venture to observe that it contains some strong expressions which I do not think in any way called for, as applied to myself or the authorities you require me to give up; however, your wishes have been anticipated by me, as you will perceive on reference to the rejoinder I considered necessary to publish. I have the honour to be, &c.

"(Signed) A. BACON."

"The Earl of Lucan."

Lord Lucan thought this answer unsatisfactory; and after trying in vain to find the "rejoinder" referred to in the foregoing, replied in a letter from which we omit only a few angry and unnecessary words.—

"Hanover Square, August 20, 1855.

"Sir,—Immediately on the receipt of your note I sent to your printers, * * but failed in getting the

rejoinder you said you had considered necessary to publish. Instead of allowing your authorities themselves to say anything they might wish to my disadvantage, you have voluntarily come forward, without the smallest provocation, and published anonymously a * * pamphlet, in which you charge me with professional incapacity and imbecility, and do not scruple to impugn my veracity and courage, and you were ungenerous enough to do this at a time when, from the circumstances of my recall from my command, it would be supposed that many might be found too ready to give credence to any misrepresentations to my disadvantage which might, if well founded, at all excuse the great injustice which had been done. That my character has not suffered, as I admit, from your publication, is no fault of yours. Twenty-eight years ago you served during some months under my command, I am not aware that anything happened then or has, during so many years, happened since to account for any bad feeling on your part towards me, or that would in any way explain what has influenced you in doing me so great a wrong. I call upon you at once to withdraw your calumnious pamphlet from circulation, and to offer some atonement for its publication, or I shall, in my own vindication, consider it necessary to publish this correspondence, and show you to the world as a scurrilous libeller. I shall remain in London till to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock to receive any answer you may have to send to me. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"(Signed)

LUCAN."

"General Bacon."

We give the substance of General Bacon's reply, omitting only his references to his pamphlet.—

"August 20, 1855, 7 P.M.

"My Lord,—I have this moment received your Lordship's letter in reply to mine of Friday last, three days since. I have not impugned your Lordship's veracity, I quoted Major Burton's letter which was published in the *Times*. I have not questioned your Lordship's personal courage, although I have questioned your capability as the general commanding the Cavalry. You call upon me to withdraw my pamphlet, which I decline doing. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient servant,

"(Signed)

A. BACON."

Here, for the moment, the matter rests:—manifestly, we think, to the advantage of Lord Lucan, who stands in the attitude of one demanding inquiry.

The Benefit of Christ's Death, probably written by Antonio Paleario. Reprinted in Fac-simile from the Italian Edition of 1543; together with a French Translation printed in 1551, from Copies in the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge. To which is added, an English Version made in 1548, by Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire. Now first edited from a MS. preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge, with an Introduction, by Churchill Babington, B.D. Cambridge, Deighton & Co.; London, Bell & Daldy.

A good supplementary chapter has yet to be added to the 'Curiosities of Literature';—one that shall contrast the sentiments in anonymous and posthumous works with the practice of their authors. Examples would abound, from writers of very early times down to those of a very recent period. Of all anonymous publications, however, probably none in its day created so wide and startling a sensation as the one published in Italy more than three centuries ago, and entitled 'The Benefit of Christ's Death.' It was widely circulated and eagerly read. But a book, the conclusions of which were like those of Luther, that men were saved by faith and an imputed righteousness, and that works were the mere evidences of faith, very speedily attracted the attention of the authorities. In an incredibly short space of time thousands of copies were

destroyed. The Italian version entirely disappeared; and Mr. Macaulay, in his review of Ranke's 'History of the Popes,' declared that not only had there been, in Italy, an effectual suppression of religious works, which were once to be found in every house, but that this one book in particular, 'Of the Benefit of the Death of Christ,' written in Tuscan, often reprinted, and eagerly read in every part of Italy, having been found by the Inquisitors to contain the Lutheran doctrine of Justification by Faith alone, had been proscribed,—and, he adds, "it is now as hopelessly lost as the Second Decade of Livy." Mr. Macaulay wrote thus in 1840, at which time there had been an Italian copy of the supposed lost work in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, for nearly a hundred years. It had been presented by Dr. Ferrari, "a tutor in the family of the Earl of Leicester." There was one other copy extant, in the possession of Herr Kopitar, the late Imperial librarian at Vienna. It is now in the library at Laybach.

This remarkable treatise has been translated into many languages. Perhaps the most able of the English translations is that by Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, himself a remarkable man. It was the fact of an Italian treatise advocating the doctrine of Justification by Faith, written by a Siennese Catholic of great learning, and translated by such a man as Courtenay, that reminded us of the work composed by Leibnitz:—from none of these individuals were such productions by any means to be expected. To speak first of Courtenay. He was that victim of Henry the Eighth's enmity to his murdered father, who was kept prisoner in the Tower from his twelfth to his twenty-sixth year. He was unpolished in manners when Mary released him; but he can hardly have been the coarse profligate which some describe him to have been, for he taught himself Italian during his captivity; and when in bonds, in the year 1548, the second year of the reign of Edward the Sixth, he translated this work "into our vulgar tongue,"—as he says in his touching and manly dedication to the Duchess of Somerset, wife of the Protector. The language and sentiments are not those of the low ruffian which Miss Strickland—with her usual carelessness and ignorance—describes him. Nor were his pursuits those of a ruffian and a debauchee. Strype pours forth him as "very studious and well-learned. He understood mathematics well, he could paint excellently, he played absolutely well on musical instruments, he spoke Spanish, French, and Italian accurately, and, which was the crown of all, he was a man of great piety, and placed the chief good in virtue." He was indeed more of the scholar than the soldier; and rather ingloriously ran away from "the battle of Charing Cross," whither he was sent to oppose the advance of Wyatt. Whether he wished for Wyatt's success, that he might marry Elizabeth, since he had no chance to marry Mary, is a doubtful question,—rendered the more doubtful by Wyatt's confessions and retractions. The permission to travel, given to him by Mary, was an honourable banishment; and he was welcomed at every Court, till death suddenly "cropped him off at Padua." He died, not without suspicion of poison,—as was natural; for there was not likely to be safety in Italy for a Catholic nobleman who was said to have been affianced to such an unsatisfactory Catholic as the Princess Elizabeth, and who had translated an essay which was pronounced to be highly anti-Catholic in sentiment. The full details of the death of this the twelfth and last Earl of Devonshire—of his family—are still wanting to historical literature. It is Courtenay's translation of the Italian version that is given in this volume; and it has the merit of being rendered from the ori-

ginal, whereas the English translation of 1573, republished eight years since, was made from a French copy.

The literary life of the supposed author is soon told. Antonio della Paglia, or Aonio Paleario, was born, about the year 1500, at Veroli, in the Campagna of Rome. He became eminent, both as a cleric and scholar, and enjoyed congenial intercourse with men as learned and eminent as himself. In 1534, he removed from Rome to Sienna, "where he was made public teacher of Greek and Latin, and lecturer on philosophy and belles lettres." His published epistolary correspondence was extensive, but his merit was far above that of a clever letter-writer. Vossius described his Lucretian poem on 'The Immortality of the Soul' as "a divine and immortal composition," and Morhoff pronounced his prose Latin to be equal to anything in Cicero. It must have been during his residence at Sienna that he secretly wrote and anonymously published his treatise on the benefits of Christ's death. At the close of the year 1542, having fallen into disgrace and danger because of his well-known leaning towards the principles of the Reformation, he delivered an oration before the senators of Sienna in his own defence. In this speech he refers, in majestic Latin, to a little book in the Tuscan tongue, in which he had explained the benefits derivable from Christ's death, and for which he had been held as worthy of death. He nobly adds, that it is not the time for a Christian to die in his bed. "It is a little matter," he says, "to be accused, to be cast into prison, to be scourged, to be hung from a rope, to be sewn up in a sack, or to be flung to wild beasts. It becomes us to undergo these punishments and to suffer in flames at the stake, if by such means the truth can be brought to light." For the details which serve to prove that Paleario was the author of the treatise, and that Cardinal Pole may probably have had a hand in it, we must refer our readers to the elaborate and interesting Introduction to this volume. By whomsoever written, it was most infelicitously answered by orthodox clerics, who laboured to prove that Heaven was justly due to men for their good works. Paleario was banished from Sienna, but he found refuge and employment during ten years at Lucca, where he filled the office of public orator to the senate. Subsequently, we find him professor of elocution at Milan, where he was, however, again overtaken by hot persecution. He sought to escape from this, by flight to Bologna, in 1561, but the heavy hand of Pius the Fifth fell upon him, and after an imprisonment of three years, that Pontiff sent the greatest ornament of the Reformed cause in Italy to the gibbet. One of the four grounds of Paleario's condemnation to the ignominious death was thus stated:—"Videbatur attribueret justificationem soli fiducie in divinâ misericordiâ remittente peccata per Christum."—"He seemed to attribute justification to reliance alone on the remission of sins, by divine mercy, through Christ." The same doctrine had been held by Hilary, St. Augustine, and St. Bernard; seven of the most eminent of the theologians at the Council of Trent had also declared that faith alone was the basis of justification, ascribing the latter to the merits of Christ; and many a living Cardinal, like Contarini, also believed in this Lutheran doctrine, but they had not published their belief, or sought to bring others over to it, as Paleario had done; and for doing which he encountered the death, which he feared not at all, if thereby truth might live.

They who love Italian literature will find pleasure in perusing this treatise in the original, simply as a literary luxury. Apart from what

it teaches, there is music in the sound of its teaching,—if such a phrase be admissible. The French translation is somewhat harsh; but Edward Courtenay's English version, with its modernized orthography, rings like true Saxon, and each successive phrase falls pleasantly on the ear. With every opinion advanced it is not to be supposed that all readers will agree. If the treatise is strongly Lutheran on the article of faith, it is as profoundly Calvinistic on the subject of predestination; on which point the author is far less happy than when treating of faith and works. But it is not our mission to enter upon controversy; and we will conclude by expressing our hearty approval of the zeal and ability with which Mr. Babington has performed his editorial office. Let us add our hope that, as an original work has been discovered which Mr. Macaulay pronounced to be as irrecoverable as the lost Decade of Livy, the like good fortune may happen to the missing historical fragment of the illustrious son of Patavium. There may be something in the old tradition that the long-desired manuscript of the credulous historian lies among dusty records in a mosque in old Fez.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Correspondence of John Howard, the Philanthropist. Not before published. With a brief Memoir and illustrative Anecdotes, by the Rev. J. Field. (Longman & Co.)—Here are a few letters written by Howard—which escaped the researches of Mr. Hepworth Dixon—chiefly to his friend Samuel Whitbread, founder of the brewery, and father of the politician. They are of no importance, and are only interesting so far as everything relating to a man so good and noble is interesting. They add nothing to our knowledge of his character. They contain no new anecdotes of his career. Of course it is well that they are placed in the custody of printer's ink,—and Mr. Dixon will probably find in them a note or two for his next edition; but they were too slight to make a book, besides being wanting in readableness. Some blunders, too, have crept into the commentary:—"At Varna Howard's continued weakness," &c. should read "At Vienna." Howard never went to Varna. We feel pretty certain, too, that Howard's letters are not printed as they were written. We do not mean merely as to spelling: changes in that respect are common enough to escape censure, if they do not escape notice; but of construction. Sentences occur in these "copies" which Howard would scarcely have written; and we would caution the possessors of the original documents (if such a caution be not superfluous) to guard them with as much care as if they had not yet been mis-printed.

Atlas of Astronomy. By A. K. Johnston; edited by J. R. Hind. (Blackwood & Sons.)—For care of drawing, fullness of matter, and beauty of arrangement, we have seen no popular atlas of astronomy to compare with this volume. The names of Hind and Johnston on the title-page prepared us for a work of rare excellence; but our satisfaction on comparing its plates—so new, so accurate, and so suggestively shaded,—with the poor diagrams from which boys were expected to learn the starry sciences a few years ago, surpassed expectation. The illustrations are eighteen in number,—lunar, solar, stellar; and are so constructed as to present to the eye a series of lessons in the most captivating of human studies, simple in outline and cumulative in result. To say that Mr. Hind's 'Atlas' is the best thing of the kind is not enough,—it has no competitor.

The Hero's Canticle, and other Poems. By Robert Fletcher. (Jackson & Walford.)—The outline of 'The Hero's Canticle' is as follows:—"The First Canto may be termed a Life-and-Death-Ode on Wellington: the Second, a Death-and-Life-Ode for Us All. The entire poem is supposed to be recited on the day of the Duke's Funeral." One verse from the "Death-and-Life-Ode for Us All" will suffice as specimen of the manner in which Mr. Fletcher fills up an outline:—"While a Nation's pomp to a Hero Grave is wending, Say is this fair green Earth to her own sad grave tending,

And Whither you Stars so high?
And shall it be for ever, Life and Death are blending,
Like Altar Fire and Smoke, commingling and ascending,
In sacrificial mystery—
And Mercy, is she not high?

—There are several minor poems, in "particularity" akin to the above verse. One little rhyme cannot be resisted:—

The Stars are the Sun's children—
And Night, She is their Nurse;
When the Father is far away,
She takes them a Walk of course—
Up and down and up and down,
All over the Universe.

—The warlike and political poem called 'The Rescue,' which closes the volume, consists of thirty-six verses,—is licentious in rhythm, and full of big words printed in capital letters.

Hardwicke's Shilling Baronetage and Knightage. Compiled by Edward Walford, M.A. (Hardwicke.)—Mr. Walford promises to recite the dignities of the City in one forthcoming shilling volume, and to popularize a knowledge of the House of Commons in another. In the present, he explains the constitution of the order of baronets, and presents an alphabetical list, with the date of the creation of each title, and the age, as well as the official station, if any, filled by each living baronet. As an historical fact, it is interesting to know that there are upwards of four hundred baronets engaged in the naval, military, and civil service of the Crown, besides eight who hold office in the present government. The House of Commons contains sixty-five. However, the baronetage includes five Dukes, sixteen Marquises, sixty-one Earls, and upwards of a hundred and fifty Barons. Mr. Walford's shilling series is likely to be popular.

Confirmation of Admiralty Mismanagement, in a Letter to Samuel Morley, Esq. By W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P. (Wilson.)—To those who are interested in the dispute between Mr. Lindsay and Sir Charles Wood, on the question of Admiralty management, this vindictory pamphlet may be recommended. Mr. Lindsay puts the whole case broadly, with illustrative documents, and other evidence, to show that he stands on better ground than the administrator who defended his department from attack under cover of a cloud of personal recrimination.

On the Smokeless Fireplace, Chimney Valve, and other means, Old and New, of obtaining Healthful Warmth and Ventilation. By Dr. Neill Arnott. (Longman & Co.)—Dr. Arnott points out that, while the principal inventions of the half-century involve the direct or indirect application of fire, the stores of fuel existing in the world are limited and must diminish. But he affirms that half the fuel now used is wasted by imperfect contrivances, producing smoke and yielding a deficiency of warmth and ventilation. His volume is largely occupied with disquisitions on stoves, valves, and other inventions, tending to a more economical and healthy use of coal. We imagine, however, that he anticipates too little resistance to the general introduction of close stoves instead of open fireplaces. It may be that in Russia and America the popular feeling runs the other way; but in this island the flicker and glow of the hearth and grate give a charm to our winter interiors, which will not soon be abandoned. Our literature of romance and poetry has always been brightened with allusions to the ruddy blaze and cheering warmth of a fire. It is a part of English life; it belongs to our thoughts of comfort; it is the contrast which takes away even the desolation of the external cold and snow. What is Christmas with a close stove in the room, unless, indeed, we have learnt abroad to forget our traditions of the Yule log, and the figures among the coals? Dr. Arnott may very properly insist that health might be improved to the injury of romance; but to exchange a custom associated with a national feeling is more difficult than to repeal an ancient law. The volume, nevertheless, is full of interesting details, and practical hints, the result of experimental observation. It will, doubtless, receive attention from the classes of manufacturers to which it is addressed, especially such as supply hospitals, schools, lobbies, and places of assembly with the apparatus necessary to warmth and ventilation.

Parables from Nature. By Mrs. Alfred Gatty. (Bell & Daldy.)—It was no bad idea to stoop to the insect world, and therefrom draw lessons of wisdom, both worldly and spiritual. This the authoress has done in a simple and sensible way; not neglecting other natural sources in successful search of the object she has chiefly in view. The instruction is, in itself, valuable; and it is agreeably imparted. Mrs. Gatty has not forgotten that *παράβαλλω* is from the verb which means both "to compare" and "to apply,"—a circumstance which some writers of parables do not much care to remember.

Pignadar; or, Three Days' Wanderings in the Landes. By Alethen E. (Longman & Co.)—*Pignadar* is a term used in the south of France to designate a pine forest,—and this gay little book is a genuine letter by a Lady, describing the not very terrible wanderings therein of herself, a sister-traveller, and her father "F. G., Représentant de sa Majesté Britannique." This writer deals very much in italics, where emphasis is not much needed, and tells us little or nothing of the sandy Landes, where peasants go to work on stilts, and where the question of introducing dromedaries was very seriously entertained a few years since. As a first appearance, however, in print, "Pignadar" comes off creditably.

Sufferings of Royalty; or, Human Greatness a Fallacy; exemplified in the Lives and Death of the three great historical characters, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, and Napoleon the First; also Darius King of Persia, Hannibal, Pompey the Great, Cleopatra, Zenobia, Louis the Sixteenth, and Cato, the great Roman administrative Reformer. Dedicated to Napoleon the Third, Emperor of France. By William Finch. (E. Wilson.)—Napoleon the Third is not Emperor of France, but "of the French,"—to whom, and not to the Emperor, France is, at least, supposed to belong. Grammar is as sorely treated in this book as history. Some sentences have beginnings, but no fairly-arrived-at ends,—like that at page 22, commencing with "Alexander, to drown the awful reflection," but which fails to tell us what the Macedonian did to produce the effect desired. Julius Cæsar, too, is described as "nephew of Caius Marius, who had married Julius Cæsar's aunt, by the father's side, and one of the most illustrious families of Rome." We protest against this sort of prose as an intrusion on the exclusive rights of that school of poetry, whose professors fancy there are sense and beauty where the passages are least intelligible. There is one excellently expressed sentiment in the book, but it is a quotation from Gibbon; and there is a gross violation of truth in the assertion, that the Duke of Wellington "sanctioned Marshal Ney being shot, to appease the pitiless vengeance of the Bourbons."

A Phraseological English-Latin Dictionary, for the use of Eton, Winchester, Harrow, and Rugby Schools; and King's College, London. By C. D. Yonge. (Bentley.)—Prepared upon a similar plan to that followed in the English-Greek Lexicon by the same author. Not pretending to the completeness of a Thesaurus of the Latin language, it professes to supply the young scholar with a selection of the best Latin expressions for those of our own language. None but such as are used by writers of the Augustan age are given without the name of the authority, and the only non-Augustan writers quoted are Tacitus, Pliny, and Quintilian. There is a plentiful supply of phrases—as is indicated by the title—all of which are quoted verbatim, and mostly in the form of complete sentences, preceded by an English translation. Where an English word is used in several different senses they are all distinctly pointed out, and the appropriate Latin for each is given, so that the pupil can hardly fall into the absurd mistakes which are sometimes made for want of such guidance.

Analytical Geometrical Investigations on the General Affinities of Systems of Co-ordinates.—[Analytisch-geometrische, &c.] By J. G. H. Swellengrebel. (Marcus.) The posthumous production of a young mathematician of great promise, to whom an affectionate tribute is paid in the Preface by a friend. Fortunately, it had the benefit of the author's revision,—a circumstance of especial

importance in a work of this nature. The subject of analytical geometry is one in which great advances have been made within the last few years, as the writings of Plücker, Salmon, and others abundantly show. Those few of our readers who possess a sufficient knowledge both of mathematics and German to follow the present writer in his reasonings will find much to interest them in these pages.

Four volumes have been added to Mr. Parker's valuable series of "Oxford Pocket Classics:"—the *Antigone* and *Philoctetes* of Sophocles, *Æschines in Ctesiphontem*, and *Cornelius Nepos*. No better commendation can be bestowed upon them than to say—as we have much pleasure in saying,—that they form a worthy sequel to the works previously issued under the same title, being ably edited, neatly printed, portable in size, and reasonable in price.—*A Help to Latin Grammar; or, the Form and Use of Words in Latin, with Progressive Exercises*, by J. Wright, M.A., is a book worth the study of young teachers, but is scarcely suitable to be put into the hands of learners. The lucid and familiar style of explanation adopted is exactly what every teacher should cultivate; yet the pupil will hardly have patience to read with any care what he would willingly hear with attention.—Mr. T. Goodwin, A.B., being of opinion that "the system of instruction universally prevalent twenty years since differs as much from that now-a-days adopted in good schools as travelling by stage-coach differs from travelling by steam," and that an improved system of education renders necessary the production of improved school-books, has prepared *The Student's Practical Grammar of the English Language; together with a Commentary on the First Book of Milton's 'Paradise Lost.'* We cannot say we think Mr. Goodwin the man to render much assistance in still further improving the mode of teaching English. All that is of much value in his book is taken from Dr. Latham's "Handbook of the English Language." There are plenty of better works already in use.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adams's Story of the Seasons, sq. 16mo. 1s. 6d. cl. gilt.
Barrett's (Rev. W. G.) Geological Facts, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Brander's Sermons at Christ Church, Derry Hill, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Cobbold (Rev. R.) The Union Child Relief, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
De Fivas Le Trésor National, 8vo. 2s. 6d. bd.
Doyle's Agricultural Labourer in his Moral Condition, &c., 3s. 6d.
Doyle's (Mr.) Village Lesson Book, 12mo. 1s. cl.
Grieg's (Capt.) Crimean Enterprise, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Handbook for Travellers in Portugal, with Map, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Harris's (Dr. J.) Patriarchy, 8vo. 10s. cl.
Her Record is on High, 2nd edit. 8vo. 2s. cl. gilt.
Hume and Smollett's England, by Hughes, new edit. Vol. 15, 4s.
Jones's Animal Kingdom, 2nd edit. illustrated, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Kaldies's Sakontala, or the Lost Ring, by M. Williams, 42s.
Lewis Arundel, by Frank Smiley, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Little Millie and her Four Friends, by Miss Brewster, 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Mary Elliot, by Cousin Kate, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
McGillon's (J. D.) French Juvenile Conversation, sq. 16mo. 1s. 8vd.
Molynier's (Rev. C.) Broken Bread, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary, Supplement to, imp. 8vo. 20s. cl.
Parson's Limited Liability Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 153, 8vo. 6d. awd.
Paterson's Memoirs, by Baillie, 7th edit. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Phillips Rolla, by Phillips, 8vo. 2s. 6d. bd.
Puffs and Mysteries, 8vo. 1s. 6d. awd.
Salmon's Comic Sentences, 3rd edit. 8vo. 12s. cl.
Select Library of Fiction, Little Leigh, and other Stories, 2s. 6d.
Simms's Principles and Practice of Levelling, 4th edit. 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Smart's (B. H.) Thought and Language, 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Smith's (T.) Nuisance Removal Act, 1855, 12mo. 5s. 6d. bd.
Sunday Book for the Young, 16mo. 3s. 6d. cl. gilt.
Taylor's (C.) Working Man's Gardener, 8vo. 1s. 6d. awd.
Todd's Index Remus, 8vo. 3s. 6d. half-bound.
Walsh's Military Catechism, 2nd edit. by J. H. Stoeckler, 10s. cl.
Whelan's (P.) Nuministic Dictionary, 8vo. 2s. 6d. awd.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE AUTHORITY FOR THE NON-OBSERVANCE OF THE SEVENTH DAY.

It is recorded in Holy Scripture, Gen. ii. 2, 3, That, on the Seventh Day of the creation, Almighty God "blessed and sanctified the Seventh Day;" this He did, without exemption of any Nation, or limitation to any time; the command, therefore, is universal and imperative.

It is asserted, in direct contradiction of the expressed declaration in this record, That God did not deliver this command, on the Seventh Day of the creation; but as there is no command in Holy Scripture for the observance of the Seventh Day, but this, previous to the time of the Seventh Day being treated of, as a commonly known and observed institution, see Exod. xvi. 23, &c.; this assertion cannot be regarded.

It is asserted, That though our Blessed Lord or His Apostles are not recorded in Holy Scripture to have commanded, yet the Apostles and first Christians, in addition to their observance of the Seventh Day as a Sabbath, are recorded to have observed a Second Day in each week as a day for assembling together for Religious purposes, namely, The First Day of the week; and further, it is asserted, That this day in Holy Scripture is called "The Lord's Day."

This is all that Holy Scripture does, or is asserted to record on this subject; and as our inquiry has relation to a command of God, we cannot give heed unto Tradition,

without incurring our Blessed Lord's condemnation of the men of His time, seeing He condemned them, not for any fallacy in the argument they had constructed; but for the impety of constructing any argument on Tradition, to change any command of God. See St. Mark vii. 13.

It therefore appears, That there is no authority for the Non-observance of the Seventh Day, above, Dogmatic Teaching; or, The Edict of a Living Infallible Head.

May Almighty God grant us to consider, Whether if the Non-observance of the Seventh Day is not preached by St. Paul, and where it is preached by him? we are not cured by the apostle, if we so French, even though we claim to have powers equal to the Angels of Heaven. See Galatians i. 8.

HERMAN HEINFETTER.

17, Fenchurch-street,
1st Sabbath of 1852.

P.S. Sept. 1, 1855. Again, for the One Million Two Hundred Thousandth time, I inquire, "Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord?"

SCIENCE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT has published—in the usual form of a parliamentary paper—a return of the detail of expenditure of the scientific grant made to the Royal Society. It is a document of interest; and we hasten to lay it before our readers. As will be seen, the Royal Society does not confine itself to a mere statement of account, as between itself and the Government; but, with a wise forethought, indicates in a few pregnant words the nature and value of the service rendered to the country by those who have received its assistance from the grant. The following details are the best vindication of the wisdom of Lord John Russell's original proposal, that the Society should undertake the distribution of 1,000*l.* per annum in aid of scientific investigations.—

For the Year 1850.

1. For the publication of the Observations made at the Armagh (private) Observatory for the re-observation of Bradley's Stars, the work so published to be the property of Her Majesty's Government, 350*l.*—The printing of this work is still in progress, and will shortly be completed.

2. For the publication of Vol. I. of the Catalogue of Ecliptic Stars, observed at the Markree (private) Observatory, the work so published to be the property of Her Majesty's Government, 150*l.*—This work has been printed, and the greater part of an impression of 500 copies presented, in the name of the British Government, to public institutions at home and abroad, and to individuals cultivating Astronomy in this and other countries, under the direction of a committee consisting of Sir John Herschel, the Astronomer Royal, and the Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac. The remainder of the impression is on sale at low price, the proceeds to be credited to Her Majesty's Government.

3. To Charles Brooke, Esq., to be employed in the construction of an instrument for the Autographic Registry of the variations of the Terrestrial Magnetic Force, corrected for temperature, 100*l.*—This instrument was completed and exhibited in the Great Industrial Exhibition for 1851.

4. To T. Wharton Jones, Esq., to be employed in assisting him in investigations on inflammation, 100*l.*—These investigations were in continuation of an inquiry in which Mr. Jones had been for some time engaged, and for which he had obtained, in 1850, the triennial prize of 300*l.*, awarded by Sir Ashley Cooper. Their continuation has led to further publications in the *Philosophical Transactions* and in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, and is still in progress.

5. To Prof. Owen, to have Drawings made of undescribed or unfigured parts of the Skeleton of the Megatherium, 100*l.*—The drawings have been made, and are deposited at the Royal Society, accompanied by a Memoir drawn up by Prof. Owen, part of which has been published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and the remainder is now in course of publication.

6. To Lieutenant-Colonel Sabine, for the purchase of Magnetical and Meteorological Instruments of a new construction, for trial of their merits at the Kew Observatory. The instruments to be the property of Her Majesty's Government, 100*l.*—These instruments were purchased, and their merits examined at the Kew Observatory. The results of the examination have been published in the *Transactions of the British Association*.

7. To Dr. Stenhouse, to assist his researches into the Chemical Relations subsisting amongst the various genera of Plants, 100*l.*—This grant produced a valuable paper "On the Action of Nitric Acid on various Vegetables," which was published in the *Philosophical Transactions*; and the full amount of the grant was subsequently replaced by Dr. Stenhouse at the disposal of the Committee, and became the subject of a fresh appropriation in 1853.

For the Year 1851.

1. To Dr. Thurnham, to assist in procuring exact Drawings of Crania of Early British Races, 50*l.*—The drawings have been made, and are deposited with an accompanying Memoir at the Royal Society.

2. To Prof. Stokes, for experiments to determine the Index of Friction in different Gases, 17*l.*—These experiments are in progress at the Kew Observatory, under Prof. Stokes's direction.

3. To Dr. Hofmann, for a continuation of his investigations respecting Organic Bases, 100*l.*—These investigations were in continuation of researches of which the results were published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and for which

a Royal Medal was awarded. They are regarded by chemists as extremely important, and are still in progress.

4. To the Astronomer Royal, for the Reduction and Publication of the late Rev. T. Catton's Astronomical Observations, 50*l*.—These observations, extending from 1791 to 1832, have been reduced, and the results published in the *Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society*.

5. To John F. Miller, Esq., of Whitehaven, to obtain Observations on the Fall of Rain, and on the Minimum Temperature in Winter, at several Stations in the Lake District of England, 50*l*.—These observations have been communicated to the Royal Society, and the results have been published in 'Reports on the Meteorology of the Lake District,' by Mr. Miller.

6. To Dr. W. B. Carpenter, for the execution of Drawings of Foraminifera collected on the Australian Coast during the Surveying Expedition of Her Majesty's Ship *Fly*, 25*l*.—These drawings have been deposited at the Royal Society, and have served, together with similar drawings, procured by grants in 1852 and 1854, as data from which Dr. Carpenter has drawn up an important monograph on this class of animals, which will be published in the forthcoming volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

7. To Leonard Horner, Esq., for the Analysis of specimens of the Water of the Nile and of the Soil at different depths in the Valley of the Nile, which had been procured by the aid of a grant from the Donation Fund of the Royal Society, 50*l*.—The results of this analysis have been published in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

8. To William Hopkins, Esq., of Cambridge, for Investigations on the Effect of Pressure on the Temperature of certain Substances, 250*l*.—These important experiments, in which Mr. Hopkins has been assisted by Messrs. Fairbairn and Joule, of Manchester, are still in progress. A report of the results hitherto obtained is expected to be presented to the Royal Society at its next session.

9. To Dr. Miller, Mr. Gasiot, and Col. Sabine, representing the Kew Committee of the British Association, for the Construction and Verification of Standard Meteorological Instruments, 150*l*.—By the aid of this and a subsequent grant of equal amount in 1852, the Kew Committee have been enabled to meet satisfactorily the extensive applications which have been made to them by the Governments of our own country and of the United States, to provide and verify meteorological instruments required for the marine meteorological researches undertaken by those Governments, with a view to the interests of trade and navigation, as well as to those of general science.

10. To Prof. Owen, to defray the cost of Drawings of undescribed and unfigured Fossils from South America and Australia, 100*l*.—These drawings have been executed, and are in number seventy-two.

For the Year 1855.

1. To Prof. William Thomson, of Glasgow, for experimental Researches in several branches of Electrical Science, 50*l*.—This grant, as well as a subsequent one of 50*l*. in 1853, was designed to assist in furnishing apparatus for various electrical researches, in which Prof. Thomson was engaged. The results, as far as they have yet been obtained, have been communicated to the Royal Societies of London and of Edinburgh, and published in their *Transactions*, and in other scientific journals. The researches are still in progress.

2. To Dr. Tyndall, for experimental Researches in the Diathermic and Conductive Capacities of Crystalline and other Bodies, 50*l*.—This money has been expended in providing apparatus for the experimental researches referred to. The results, so far as they have yet been obtained, have been published in papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and the researches are still in progress.

3. To Prof. Williamson, for experimental Investigations into the Law of the Chemical Action of Masses, 100*l*.—The experiments are in progress, and the results hitherto obtained will shortly be communicated to the Royal Society.

4. To Mr. Joule, of Manchester, for Experiments on the Effects of Magnetism on the Dimensions of Iron and Steel Bars, 30*l*.—These experiments are still in progress.

5. To Mr. John A. Dale, of Balliol College, Oxford, for experiments on the relation of Metals with each other, and with Liquids in the Voltaic Circuit, 50*l*.—These experiments are still in progress.

6. To Prof. Owen, for obtaining Anatomical Drawings of undescribed existing and extinct Animals, 100*l*.—Drawings, in number forty-three, have been executed, and part of the grant yet remains to be similarly applied.

7. To Dr. Miller, Mr. Gasiot, and Col. Sabine, for the construction and verification of Standard Meteorological Instruments, 150*l*.—See Note to a similar appropriation in 1851. (No. 9.)

8. To Henry Gray, Esq., for Investigations concerning the Spleen, 100*l*.—The results of these investigations are published in an 'Essay on the Spleen,' for which the triennial Astley Cooper prize of 300*l*. was awarded in 1853.

9. To Prof. Beale, for Investigation into the Chemistry of Morbid Productions, 50*l*.—This investigation is still in progress.

10. To Dr. Carpenter, for the execution of Drawings of Foraminifera, 25*l*.—See Note to a similar appropriation in 1851. (No. 6.)

11. For the publication of Vol. II. of the Markree Catalogue of Ecclesiastical, 130*l*.—Vol. II. has been published, and the edition of 500 copies disposed of, as in the case of Vol. I. (1850. No. 2.)

12. To Prof. William Thomson and Mr. Joule, for Experiments on the Thermal Effects experienced by Fluids in passing through Small Apertures, 100*l*.—The experiments referred to in this, and in subsequent grants of 100*l*. in 1853, and of 200*l*. in 1854, are still in progress. A Memoir, describing part of the results obtained, has been presented to the Royal Society, and printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

13. To Dr. Frankland, for Investigations into Organic Metallic Compounds, 65*l*.—The results of this investigation

have been communicated to the Royal Society in a memoir, which will appear in the forthcoming volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

For the Year 1853.

1. To Dr. Waller, for Investigating the Results of the Section of Nerves, 100*l*.—An interim report of the progress of this investigation has been received by the Royal Society.

2. To Dr. James Thompson, C.E., of Glasgow, and Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, for Experiments on the Friction of Discs revolving in Water, for the purpose of obtaining data required in calculations relating to Turbine Water Wheels and Centrifugal Pumps, 50*l*.—The results already obtained have been communicated to the Royal Society, and preparations have been made for renewing the experiments on a more extended scale.

3. To Capt. Leffroy, for the Expenses of preparing for Publication Observations on the Aurora Borealis made in North America, 20*l*.—The Observations have been in great measure prepared for publication.

4. To Warren De la Rue, Esq., for mounting the Huygenian Object-glass of 123 feet local length, 250*l*.—This, with an appropriation of equal amount in 1854, was designed to meet an application made to the Royal Society by M. Struve, of St. Petersburg, to compare the appearance of Saturn as shown by the Huygenian Lens referred to, with that of the planet as seen in telescopes of modern date, in consequence of Huygens's representation of the ring not according with its appearance as now observed. Difficulties have been met with in carrying out this object in the method first proposed, which have occasioned delay; and the subject now stands for reconsideration.

5. To Prof. William Thomson, of Glasgow, for Experiments on the Thermal Effects of Electric Currents in unequally heated Conductors, 50*l*.—See Note to a similar appropriation in 1852 (No. 11).

6. To Prof. William Thomson and Mr. Joule, for continuing the Experiments on the Thermal Effects experienced by Fluids in passing through small Apertures, 100*l*.—See Note to a similar appropriation in 1852 (No. 12).

7. To Dr. Marcet, for Expenses connected with his researches on the Excretions of Men and Animals, 50*l*.—The results were communicated in a paper presented to the Royal Society, and printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

For the Year 1854.

1. To Robert Mallet, Esq., C.E., Dublin, for Experiments on Earthquake Waves, 150*l*.—The apparatus for these experiments was prepared by means of a grant from the British Association. The experiments are proposed to be made at Holyhead, when a fitting time is arrived in the progress of the Harbour Works at that station.

2. To Dr. Marcet, for a continuation of his Researches on the Excretions of Men and Animals, 50*l*.—See Note to a similar appropriation in 1853 (No. 7).

3. To Prof. Eaton Hodgkinson, for Experiments on the Strength of Materials, 100*l*.—This appropriation has been augmented by a gift of 200*l*. from Robert Stephenson, Esq., C.E. The experiments are in progress.

4. To Dr. Tyndall, for experimental Researches in Heat and Magnetism, 100*l*.—The results of a part of these researches have been presented to the Royal Society, and will be published in the forthcoming volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

5. To Dr. Woods, of Parsonstown, Ireland, for experimental Researches on the Heat developed in the Oxidation of certain Metals, 20*l*.—The experiments are in progress, and an interim report has been presented to the Royal Society.

6. To Prof. William Thomson, of Glasgow, and Mr. Joule, of Manchester, for experimental Researches on Fluids in Motion, and on the Thermal Effects experienced by Fluids in passing through small Apertures, 200*l*.—See Note to an appropriation for the same purpose in 1852 (No. 12), and in 1853 (No. 6). A memoir containing the results of these researches, so far as they have yet been completed, has been presented to the Royal Society, and printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

7. To Warren De la Rue, Esq., for mounting the Huygenian Object-glass, 250*l*.—See Note to a similar appropriation in 1853 (No. 4).

8. To T. H. Huxley, Esq., for the publication of his *Zoological Researches*, 300*l*.—Mr. Huxley was employed under the orders of the Admiralty in a surveying expedition under Capt. Owen Stanley, during which these researches were made. On his return he contributed two memoirs to the Royal Society, for which the Royal Medal was awarded him. They were printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The publication of the whole of his researches has been strongly recommended by the highest authorities in this branch of science, and will be accomplished by this grant. The work itself will be the property of Her Majesty's Government, and will be distributed in a manner analogous to that of the Markree and Armagh Star Catalogues.

9. For the publication of Vol. III. of the Markree Catalogue of Ecclesiastical Stars, 132*l*. 7*d*.—Vol. III. has been published, and the edition disposed of as already described in the cases of Vols. I. and II.

10. To Dr. W. Carpenter, for completing the Illustrations of Typical Forms of Foraminifera, 50*l*.—See Note to an appropriation for the same purpose in 1851 (No. 6).

11. To Nevil Maskelyne, Esq., of Oxford, for chemical Researches on the Solid Oils and Waxes of the Vegetable Kingdom, 100*l*.—These researches are in progress.

12. To Dr. Pavy, for continuing experimental Researches on the Physiology of the Blood, of which a part has been recently communicated to the Royal Society, 50*l*.—The researches are in progress.

13. To Prof. William Thomson, for Experiments in Thermal Effects of Electric Currents in unequally heated Conductors, 50*l*.—The experiments are in progress.

Those will find who may take the trouble to add up the account—and those who do not may be assured—that the expenditure here detailed slightly

exceeds the grant. The excess, of course, was incurred on the faith of a continuance of the grant; which faith was for a moment somewhat rudely shaken. Such services, we repeat, as the above statements disclose—services not to have been hoped for without the aid obtained from Parliament—are not merely a guarantee for the future distribution of the grant, but are a glory to the Government by which they were encouraged.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

ON Monday next, the 10th, the International Statistical Congress will commence its sittings in Paris. M. Rouher will preside. The inquiries to be conducted are arranged in four sections:—1st section, Nosological tables of deaths; statistics of insanity, of epidemics, and of accidents;—2nd section, Statistics of agriculture, of means of communication, and of foreign trade;—3rd section, Statistics of civil justice; the preparation of a table of crimes and misdemeanours, declared to be such by the respective laws of every country; statistics of penitentiary establishments;—4th section, Statistics of prudential institutions; statistics of great towns.

The Society of Arts seems to have gone over bodily to the Paris Exhibition. Its members have met with a distinguished reception, and its investigations are likely to produce excellent results. Next week the Society will be received at the Tuileries.

Complaint is made in the London press that on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Paris so few of the great celebrities of France were presented to her, and much eloquence and learning have been devoted to the absence of the men who represent France to the outer world from the rejoicings at Versailles,—a palace immortally associated with the names of poets and historians. Such regrets are natural. As Englishmen, loving and admiring France, we should have been delighted to see our Queen surrounded, while in Paris, by those whose genius has spread her fame and influence over the wide world, and revived in our own day the intellectual glories of the reign of Louis the Fourteenth. But we know that such things could not be. Napoleon cannot bring the Lamartines, Cousins, Hugos, Villemaires, Thiers, Guizots to the Tuileries. They do not love him, and they stand aloof. His system is not their system. He has faith only in material,—they have faith only in mind. Sword in hand, he offers France a mess of pottage, and expects it to be content. They assert that France requires exercise, discussion, freedom, intellectual activity. Perhaps he is right in his theory of silence, of repression, of military rule: for the hour he is certainly successful. But possibly they are right in the belief that his theory is false—his success ephemeral. Time will decide. In the meanwhile Intelligence stands aside, while Force plays out its game. It may win or it may lose in the end; but while the game is unfinished Intelligence will hold itself haughtily aloof. Nothing is more remarkable than the absolute failure of Napoleon to draw the great intelligence of France to his side. His magnificence—his offices—his rewards—even his victories—have no attractions for these men. The Marquis de Cernin—an avowed eccentric—is the only man of literary rank who has rallied to the restored eagle. The rest stand aloof in disdain of the Imperial power and contempt of the Imperial system—not, perhaps, because they hate despotism in itself, so much as because they hate his particular kind of despotism. Such absolute power as Louis the Fourteenth wielded was tempered by wit, grace, romance;—that of Napoleon is tempered only by beef and pudding. Men of wit naturally like a régime of wit; and to the end of the world such men will prefer the free exercise of their genius to the champagne and sautes which Napoleon seems to have found sufficient for the masses. So long as he bases his power only on the material prosperity of France, ignoring or repressing all her spiritual and moral aspirations, the men of intellectual pursuits will be absent from Versailles, even though it be graced with the presence of England's Queen.

A private view of two little African children—

who are connected by a strong ligament below the spine—was held on Wednesday in the saloon of Drury Lane Theatre, preparatory to public exhibition at the Egyptian Hall. The little creatures are very lively, and laugh, chatter, and tumble about with as much enjoyment as children who are not oppressed with a "Filial Mission." Handbills state that they are the offspring of slave parents; and that the proceeds of the exhibition of their curious deformity will be applied to the purchase of their father and mother! This is an old appeal to the "best feelings of humanity."

On Tuesday, next week, the members of the Wiltshire Archeological and Natural History Society will assemble at Chippenham, under the presidency of Mr. G. P. Scrope, for a session of three days. Arrangements are made for some interesting excursions in the neighbourhood.

Dr. J. M. Neligan asks us to contradict the report that he is a candidate for the Chair of Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh.

An esteemed friend asks us whether it is not just possible that some over-sensitive man of letters may feel wounded by our way of stating Lord Aberdeen's notion of a proper distribution of the Literary Civil List. We hope not. Nothing could be further from our thoughts than to give pain. We meant to serve, not to wound. As the reader will recollect, we spoke of Lord Aberdeen's theory—not of his practice. Like many other ministers, his acts were better than his rules; and while we could cordially approve of the pensions which he gave, we were free to censure him for not giving more, and for not giving what he did give on a more generous plan, and with a nobler interpretation of literary claims. Our purpose in making those remarks was to assist in guarding literary interests against the Minister's assumption that want is—or ought to be—an element in the claim on the special fund in question. We contended—and contend—that service is the sole claim. But we were very far from wishing it to be inferred—we believe it cannot fairly be inferred from what we said—that those who had received pensions from Lord Aberdeen had descended from their high and honourable place. We never thought so;—and assuredly we did not mean to say so.

Finland journals announce that in consequence of the war, the University of Helsingfors is closed for the present year.

Our idea of Constantinople is not that of a literary city. Yet it produces more newspapers, magazines, and reviews than many European capitals boasting a better *ballet* and a more advanced civilization. Naples, Rome, Lisbon, Florence, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg—each shows a less amount of pleasant and various literary activity. The *Taqvim-i Vagâi* ('Record of Events') is the *Moniteur* of Turkey, and contains official announcements. It appears at irregular intervals, and in the Turkish language. The other journals printed in the language of the country are, *Djêrid-i Havadis* ('The Collection of News'),—the *Medjma-i Havadis* ('The News Gazette'), printed in Armenian characters,—the *Akhbar-i-i-Constantiniî* ('The Constantinople News'), also printed in Armenian characters,—*Anadolu* ('The East') printed in Greek characters. These are the Turkish newspapers published at Constantinople. The Turks have also a bi-monthly review, the *Djêrid-i Dêvî* ('The Universal Magazine'), which records facts and discusses questions in the various departments of literature, science, morals, and religion. Next to the pure Turks, the Armenians seem to display the largest share of literary enterprise. This patient and commercial race has two journals printed in the capital: *The Macis* ('The Mount Ararat'), a newspaper, appearing every Tuesday,—*The Avdâper* ('The Messenger'), a newspaper, appearing every alternate Wednesday,—and two magazines,—the *Asjid-Arêvîlan* (the 'Little Star of the East'), and the *Arzdzi-Vasbouragan* ('The Eagle of Vasbour'), both of which are devoted to the discussion of literary and moral questions, and appear once a month. Next on the list are the French, who may be called the journalists of Western Europe. The *Journal de Constantinople* and the *Presse d'Orient* are well known to English

readers. The Spaniards have an illustrated review, *El Maladero, la Fuente de Ciencia* ('The Maladero, Fountain of the Sciences'), which appears monthly. The Spanish Jews have a weekly journal, *Hor-Israeli*. The Bulgarians also have a weekly paper, the *Tzarigradski-Vestnik* ('The Constantinople Messenger'). The Greeks (about whose number and intelligence, and commercial and literary activity, some of our contemporaries talk so enthusiastically) have one small newspaper, the *Telegraphos tou Bosphorou* ('Bosphorus Telegraph'), which appears every Saturday. The masters of the imaginary Greek Empire, about which we dream dreams, cannot support a single daily paper, a single review, a single magazine, in the capital of their impossible dominions. Nor do we hear of any literary project in the Greek language at Constantinople. The only new literary move of which people talk at Pera is the establishment of an Arab journal, with the title *Djêridet-ul-Havadis*. A nominal censorship exists at the Porte, but it rarely interferes with the journals; so that the press at Constantinople is practically as free as that of London and New York.

German papers announce the death of the historian Menzel, whose works are well known in this country in translation. He died in Breslau, aged seventy-one.

Herr Roderich Benedix, the well-known German dramatist, has been entrusted with the artistic management of the Frankfort "Stadttheater."

The correspondence of Silvio Pellico, collected by Signor Stefani, is about to be published at Turin. The letters are about 400 in number, and are written partly before, partly during, and partly after the poet's imprisonment. Some of them contain literary treatises. The most important are addressed to his family, to Count Borro, Count Balbo, the Countess Mombello, and Signori Borsieri, Rosmini and Dandolo. Simultaneously with the Italian original, a French edition will be published.

In Italy, it appears, German literature is much studied and liked at present. A highly-praised translation of Klopstock's 'Messias,' by Signor Cereseto, has recently been published at Turin. The Milan weekly paper, *Il Crepuscolo*, presents its readers with frequent reviews of German scientific works, which show a great intimacy with the march of German science. The last numbers of the Lodi paper, *L'Adunato*, contain a metrical translation of Herr Halm's drama, 'Griseldis,'—and the *feuilleton* of the *Gazzetta ufficiale di Verona*, after having brought out translations of Lessing's 'Emilia Galotti,' and 'The Amber-Witch,' by Herr Meinhof, is now publishing a translation (in verse!) of Goethe's 'Götz von Berlichingen.'

An association has been founded in the capital of California, on the principles of the celebrated New York Society—under the title of the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco. The library, which is said to be well selected, opens with a collection of four thousand English works.

A pretty little magazine, with the innocent title of 'The Bouquet,' is running its gentle course, not largely noticed by the press. It is conducted, and we think written, entirely by young ladies, who assume (heaven bless them!) the daintiest little signatures—such as "Blue-Bell," "Mignonette," "Myrtle,"—"Maiden's Blush," and "Star of Bethlehem,"—and sport their sentiments and humours under the protection of an editorial "Thistle." All this is very harmless and very charming. Of course, there is a good deal of poetical verse and prose in the magazine. Sometimes there is also promise of finer poetic fruit. In the following lines—written in answer to a question now trembling on thousands of lips "What is glory?"—there is hope of better things:—

There may be glory on the battle-field;

There may be honour on the wreathed brow

Of man victorious—lustre in the shield,

The lance, the rifle—fervour in the vow

Of dying warriors—fervour to the last,

"My country!" till tumultuous hours are past.

There may be beauty in the towering height,

Red with the sun of some resplendent morn,

Alive with cavalry, with colours bright,

And rich with blessings on the breezes borne—

Till, when at length the loud war-shout is given,
A smile breaks from the sky, a star from heaven.

But what is glory to the risen heart?

Of parent, or of sister, or of child?

What wounds must bleed, what bitter tears must start—

What spirits with cold agony grow wild!

Ah! what is glory to that weeping one,—

A mother mourning for her only son?

'The Bouquet,' if we understand it rightly, is a local magazine. Its head-quarters seem to be in St. John's Wood.

The Lyceum Theatre has been converted into "a psychomaneum" by Mr. Anderson, "the Wizard of the North," who appeared on Monday amidst his glittering and extensive apparatus, and performed his apparent wonders to a crowded audience. These miracles differ from the conjuring tricks of fifty years ago. Then, as we well recollect, there were genuine sleight of hand, feats of dexterity, and a real manipulative process. Now, there is nothing of the kind;—the transformations are managed by machinery, and the delusion is secured by an immediate exchange of the article, the original being at once conveyed out of sight. However, the result is admirable, and the tricks by the new process are capable of indefinite multiplication. Some of them are doubtless scientific:—the cataleptic instance, with which the series commences, is probably so. The Professor professed himself indifferent whether we believed it to be a case of real mesmerism or not, and on his bill attributes the phenomenon to "the clinical capabilities of the atmosphere." In his second part he, in like manner, reduced the marvels of table-rapping and bell-rapping to their natural level, by the exhibition of prepared vehicles capable of imitating the phenomena. He gives in his programme a curious letter from Mr. D. D. Hume, the American medium, in which he describes his spiritual feats at Knebworth and Ealing, and the impression made by them on Sir Bulwer Lytton, Lord Brougham, Mrs. Trollope, and Sir David Brewster. We fear that Mr. Anderson's *exposé* of this delusion is itself a delusion;—but the Professor's apparatus is unexceptionable. Among the more usual wonders, were the manufacture of birds from fire and water; and the production of things dead and living from a sketch-book; to which may be added the transference of divers articles into crystal caskets, boxes, bells and drawers, and their restoration washed, clean and perfect after having been torn into pieces. The vanishing trick, also, was accomplished,—four or five individuals being conveyed under an extinguisher into a small table. The series concluded with the old tricks of "the enchanted chair" and "the charmed chest." The different divisions of his entertainments the Professor calls "Acts,"—seven of such being comprised in the first part, and five in the second. These are so arranged as to comprehend a cycle of tricks, as it were, in a single evolution, thus lending a dramatic effect to the entire production.

BATTLE of the TCHERNAYA.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—A new picture, from an original drawing by JAMES RANDALL, Esq., representing the Battle-Field of the recent victory on the Tchernaya, having been added to the "Events of the War," the Diorama will be kept open a few days longer.—Admission 1s, 2s, and 3s. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock.

GORDON CUMMING'S WILD SPORTS, 232, Piccadilly.—The Lion-Slayer describes EVERY NIGHT, at Eight, what he saw and did in South Africa. Moral Entertainments every Saturday at Three o'clock.—Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3s. The Collection on view during the day, 1s.

ENGINEERS, MECHANISTS, ARTISTS, BUILDERS, CHEMISTS, MUSICIANS, and all SCIENTIFIC Professionals and Amateurs, will find at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC every Novelty, in peace or war, likely to interest Inventors, Capitalists, or Students. MODELS on the largest scale; LECTURES by the ablest Professors; EXHIBITIONS constantly varied, and most instructive and amusing. Open Twelve hours daily. Admission to the whole, ONE SHILLING. Liberal arrangements entered into with conductors of Railway Excursions, Heads of Schools, Factories, and large employers of skilled labour; and Special Illustrations given for Operatives and Scholars. Inventors and Manufacturers of Unique Articles of Utility and Beauty are invited to judge for themselves of the advantage of having their Designs and Products displayed at the POLYTECHNIC, the most frequented and highly-patronized Institution of the kind in Europe, and one invariably visited by all persons and celebrities arriving in London. Particulars on application, personally or by letter, to J. H. PEPPER, Esq., Managing Director.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—On MONDAY, September 10, and every night during the week, the DÉLASSERMENTS MAGIQUES of PROFESSOR ANDERSON. The Autumn Season of the Lyceum Theatre having opened with an amount of success unprecedented in the history of Entertainments, THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH respectfully announces that, in return for the thronged, attentive, and applauding patronage

of the past week, his ACTS OF MAGIC will be rendered more attractive, wondrous, and inexplicable each successive Night, the illustrations of SPIRIT-RAPING having created more intense interest than anything yet attempted within the walls of a Theatre. MAGIC and MYSTERY, in Twelve Acts: Act 1st—"Le Livre des Recueils Chinois." Act 2nd—"Magical Locomotion." Act 3rd—"L'Éclair de Verre." Act 4th—"The Cabalist's Course." Act 5th—"The New Bottle of Baccus." Act 6th—"The Mysterious Parcel." Act 7th—"The Homological Evaporation." Act 8th—"The Aquavital Paradox." Act 9th—"The Memoric Couch." Act 10th—"Half-an-hour, with the Spirits." Act 11th—"The Enchanted Chair of Comus." Act 12th—"The Mystery of the Charmed Chest."—Doors open each Evening at half-past seven; commence at Eight. Private Boxes, 12 11s 6d. Mitchell, Ebers, Hookham, Bailey & Moon, Cramer & Beale, Lender & Coek, Chappell, &c.: Stalls, 4s.; Dress Circle, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. The Box-office is open daily from 10 till 8, under the direction of Mr. Chatterton, Jun. Grand Fashionable Morning Performance on Saturday, September 15, at Two o'clock; doors open at half-past One.

FINE ARTS

The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England. Published under the Sanction of the Central Committee of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Part VII. Suffolk. J. H. & J. Parker.

THIS is one of those correct, fair-printed, full, round-typed publications, with good architectural illustrations, which have become almost a monopoly of the firm of Messrs. Parker. The present is an exhaustive work, and worthy of an antiquarian and retrospective age. It will no longer leave us with an uneasy, indolent suspicion that in some mouldy, ivy-grown tower, not twelve miles from London, may perhaps linger a bas-relief of extraordinary beauty or a monumental figure, the death-smile around whose stony lips has all the sweet, divine repose of Christian sleep that Angelico has imparted to paint and canvas. No hope is there now of bruised mosaic wonderful as St. Mark's, though only a few diamonds might be left, and those crushed by the leaps of drunken ringers in the belfry. It was a reproach to us that such clues to a lost art were lying unheeded, perishing daily by neglect and abuse. The Archaeological Institute has removed this reproach, and mystery hangs no longer over the known and the recorded.

The following extract from the Preface discloses the plan of the work, and proves the careful way in which the researches, as interesting to us as those making in Thebes or Pompeii, have been prosecuted. The Gothic secret may still be solved, and we may yet learn how men of rude minds, with poor tools and little wealth, could erect buildings that laugh to scorn the boasted greatness and science of a later age.—

"In these days, when the study of Gothic Architecture has been allowed to assume an importance justly admitting of its classification as a necessary branch of polite education, a higher standard is expected in its literature; and, in particular, a far greater degree of accuracy and precision is required, both in the description of our churches and other architectural remains, and in the determining of their styles, or in the assignment of their dates, than those days when the statements in the 'Beauties of England and Wales' were received as authorities—when all churches with round arches were pronounced Saxon—and before the problem of the variation of the later styles found a solution in the pages of Rickman. Bearing this in mind, the preparation of the following notes has been entrusted only to competent persons; and as some guarantee for their trustworthiness, which in an anonymous publication may fairly be demanded, we here take the opportunity of stating that the greater portion of these notes are from recent actual surveys, undertaken expressly for this work by Mr. Caveler, to whose valuable assistance we have already been indebted in the preparation of the notes for other counties already published in this series. The survey of one considerable district, we should add, is due to the labours of a gentleman, of whom but to mention the name is to inspire confidence.—Mr. T. M. Rickman, the son of, and labouring zealously in the same profession as, the late great, if not the greatest, benefactor to Architectural Study."

The peculiarities of the ecclesiastical architecture of Suffolk are well described in the Introduction.—

"The large number of churches in this county will always give it an important place in the Ecclesiastical Topography of England;—but it has other and better claims to notice,—there are several peculiarities which especially deserve attention. Perhaps it will be well, first, to notice the materials employed, and the use, (judicious or otherwise) made of them. Throughout the county, flint has been very generally used, and this, together with stone, has formed a combination alike curious and beautiful. The manner in which these materials have been introduced will be well understood by those acquainted with this, and the adjoining county of Norfolk: the term by which it may be best described is 'flint-work'; the flint forming the panel, the stone being on the same face, without any moulded work, and not even raised from the surface, but forming the margin, or division, between the panels; the beauty, and almost endless variety, of this work is amazing. It has also another recommendation: the absence of moulded

work would make it much less costly in the execution, while the effect is nearly, if not quite, as satisfactory. This style of work is employed generally throughout an entire building, but the part on which most care seems to have been lavished is the porch; and here it would be difficult to surpass the delicacy of its execution: it is unnecessary to refer to any particular specimens; they will be readily seen in going through the notes. There is also another material very generally used in this county, which is brick; and in this case it is difficult to decide whether its introduction has been beneficial or otherwise. So far as the churches are concerned, it had been well if bricks had not been invented; it was both less costly, and more easily obtained, than any other material, and therefore was more generally used in any repairs or additions that might from time to time be required: the result has been a most inharmonious combination; in some cases, indeed, churches have been utterly ruined by a too free use of this material. On the other hand, the brickwork of the halls and manor-houses in the county cannot be too highly extolled. There appears to be no limit to the variety of moulding and ornament to be produced in this material; the noble stacks of chimneys are especially objects of admiration. Buildings of this class, and of more or less importance, are to be found in all parts of the county. The round tower is another feature which has given rise to much controversy; for a length of time it was boldly asserted that the whole of these were the work of a very early period, but more attentive examination has led, in many instances, to a different conclusion; for while it may be conceded that some have all the character of early work about them, it is equally clear that in others there is every mark of work as late as the fourteenth century. But perhaps the most important feature in the churches of this county is the quantity and quality of the wood-work;—it would be more an endless task to enumerate the various specimens; there is hardly a church without it; and in every instance it is more or less beautiful: whether in porch, roof, screen, stall, or seat, the design and execution are almost beyond praise; while on the covers to some of the fonts every variety of ornament seems to have been lavished. * * There is not much early work to be found. Rickman has noticed some specimens of supposed Saxon work in some of the churches, as at Barham, Claydon, Flixton, Gosbeck, and others. Norman work is rare; by far the best specimen is the abbey gateway at Bury; and scattered about the county are some very excellent doorways. There is comparatively little Early English or Decorated work; the great mass is Perpendicular, and of that much is late in the style."

It is extraordinary to contemplate the amount of mental labour expended, not merely in the erection of the smallest English mediæval church, but also in its enrichment and preservation. The riches of mind were offered to God by all who touched its stones, from the patron who laid the foundation to the rude mason who carved the finial on the spire. Each gave freely his labour in his full love of the work. The roof was a mass of carved wood-work, painted, blazoned, and powdered with stars,—the east window was a prodigy of skill,—the font was blossoming with flower and legend,—the benches were of carved oak. There are inscriptions round the parapets,—there are saints over the doors and round the tower. The church is as large as a palace, and yet finished with the delicacy of goldsmith's work. The spires are beacon-heights, and sea-marks,—they are monuments, pantheons, museums,—above all, temples and offerings, not money traps or theatres,—not show-rooms or places of assignation,—not sermon chambers, not sleeping chambers. Those men shot right at the heart:—and they still reach it and touch it to the quick. Those men worked on their knees, and yet did greater things than we do standing erect and scornful in our pride.

Architectural Publication Society. Illustrations to the Dictionary of Architecture. Twelve Plates. Richards.

THERE are still some difficulties with the Dictionary; though the letter B is going on as well as can be expected. In the prospectus, the Secretary passionately urges on the profession to come forward and encourage C on his first appearance.

The plates are good, honest lithographs—sharp, touchy, and spirited—with all the pungency of pencil drawing, and much of the delicacy of steel engraving. There are bell towers from Amiens and Bath, rooms from the Pitti Palace, a balcony from the Hôtel de Ville at Ghent, brackets from Italy, and an apse from Milan.

It is for Gothic architecture that lithography is peculiarly adapted. In Grecian work it grows all middle tint and monotonous; but in Gothic work it catches the inequalities of stone surface, the shadows of bosses, the gleam of illuminated glass, the sharp chip of the chisel,—and all perhaps because Prout once proved its adaptiveness to

that style, and no one equally clever has shown its adaptation to any other.

This publication is another instance of the much wider and more encyclopedic view of things assumed by modern architecture.

Examples of Building Construction: intended as an Aide-Memoire for the Professional Man and the Operative; being a Series of Working Drawings to a large Scale. Part I. By Henry Laxton. Civil Engineer Office.

THIS publication is an indication of the growing love of architecture in England,—that is to say, the growing knowledge rather than the growing perfection,—and of the hope which exists in many quarters of educating a higher race of workmen—not mere hod carriers—but thoughtful, inventive, aspiring, conscientious men,—men with the energy of England, the taste of France, and the imagination of Germany,—calm, intelligent, industrious, far-seeing.

The elevations given explain all the arrangements and details of trade requisite for carrying out the erection of large buildings. One specimen subjoined to the work is from Whitehall Chapel.

Schiller's Lied von der Glocke. With Forty Wood-Engravings by Bernhard Reher; with Remarks by Dr. Carl Vogel. Leipsic, Weigel; London, Williams & Norgate.

No small part of Schiller's fame as a lyrical writer rests upon his 'Song of the Bell,'—that beautiful expression of the pious earnestness of the Mediæval handicraftsman. We cannot think the present illustrations will much increase the poet's reputation. They are coarse, empty, and mannered, unworthy of the work they illustrate, and of the painstaking race from whom the artist springs. As illustrations, they are simple to baldness; as woodcuts, intolerably rough.

How inadequate such feeble drawing as this to that great poem in which the scenes of life—in infancy, manhood, and old age—are so beautifully blended! The poem, with its scene of fire and of revolution, its birth, its wedding, and its burial, intermingled with the chorus of the brawny workmen as they heap pine-logs on the fire, test the metal, or watch it rush into the mould. What have we for all this!—nothing but mere balanced figures placed according to rule, and meaning nothing. The figures are all self-conscious and posture-making, and the action is not hearty or thoughtful. The sheep in the pastoral scenes have legs like horses;—the fire-engine is like a portmanteau on wheels;—the pine trees are like Dutch toys;—the groups are the sort of groups—the sort of passionate groups one sees in the death-scenes of operas, where one supernumerary may be seen pulling a face in imitation of the agonies of the dying tenor,—another winking to a friend in the opposite chorus,—half-a-dozen looking obstinately at the gas in the footlights,—one angrily at the band, who are taking the chorus too quick,—while two alone are trying to sympathize with the anguish of the departing hero:—that is to say, showing as much sympathy as you can expect for eightpence a night. It may be very well to illustrate cheap books and penny novels with this sort of designs; but Schiller's works should be regarded as too sacred to be touched by profane hands.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—During one of the Queen's promenades through the Fine-Art section of the Paris Exhibition, one of the small microscopic pictures by M. Meissonnier—the interior of a cabaret, with soldiers of the Guard of the old kings of France drinking and quarrelling,—caught her eye. The groups were picturesque, the costumes striking, and the degree of finish was marvellous. Her Majesty expressed admiration of the work. Next morning it was lying in her apartment at St. Cloud:—a present from the Emperor Napoleon, who, with Imperial courtesy, had bought the picture for 25,000 francs. He had it taken down from its place, leaving a blank on the wall, which drew every eye to the spot,—like the one empty space in the portrait-room of the Doge's Palace,—and set all tongues in Paris gossiping pleasantly on

the magnificence of *ce bon Empereur*. The picture is now in England—at the Palace, and is more talked about in Paris than any other work in—or out of—the Exhibition.

To-day (Saturday) closes the French Exhibition in Pall Mall,—which, since the arrival of Mlle. Rosa Bonheur's great picture of 'The Horse Fair in Paris,' has been the chief subject of Art-interest in London. It is to be removed bodily—of course with its great attraction—to Glasgow; and will be opened to the public on Wednesday next, the first meeting-day of the members of the British Association.

Majesty commanded a first appearance of Mlle. Rosa Bonheur's picture of 'The Horse Fair in Paris' at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday afternoon. The 'Horse Fair' consequently repaired to the Queen's apartments, very much to the confusion of its customary admirers in Pall Mall,—some of whom were loud in their assertion of the indefeasible rights of the British public. Mr. Leech would have found excellent materials for a satirical representation of the "English as they are" in the room of the Exhibition. One country dame declared that she had come up by railway to see this new lion of London; and was obliged to leave again next day by nine o'clock. She was ultimately reconciled to her disappointment on hearing that the Queen had to leave town at half-past seven! Her Majesty, we hear, has caused a letter to be written to Mlle. Bonheur expressive of her admiration,—a rather exceptional, and therefore very complimentary, manner of announcing royal gratification.

Mr. Armitage, we hear, has returned from the Crimea with a portfolio of sketches—consisting of special scenes and portraits. His design, we believe, is to paint two large pictures—The Battles of Inkermann and Balaklava. Many of these portraits, we are glad to say, are those of private soldiers. In a great picture of 'The Soldier's Battle,' it is only poetical and artistic justice that the true heroes of the scene should figure conspicuously in its historic commemoration. Death, unhappily, has cut off many of the resources of the painter dealing with such subjects. Natural scenes, of course, remain unchanged; but where are the men who charged the enemy at Balaklava and repulsed him at Inkermann? A few of these heroes still exist; but they are scattered far and wide, and their chiefs and companions nearly all sleep the long sleep under the grass of the Crimea. Calamity, however, endears, immortalizes the spot on which it was borne—the deeds which accompanied it; to the end of time the scattered families of the English race will dwell with proud and pathetic interest on the details of these battles and the pictures of the men who there upheld the glorious traditions of British valour. Mr. Armitage has a great—and an unworn—subject.

One of the most immediate of the artistic memorials of the royal visit to France, will be a representation of the *fête* at Versailles. The Emperor has commissioned M. Chavet to make a large sepia drawing of the *fête*, with portraits of all the conspicuous personages of the two courts;—and, in true Imperial fashion, has allowed the artist one month to produce his work. M. Chavet is now in England, waiting the convenience of Her Majesty (whom he must follow to Balmoral), and obtaining such materials for his "court beauties" as he can pick up in a hurried visit. M. Chavet, we believe, is commissioned to execute two drawings of this interesting scene; one in water-colours, intended for a gift from the Emperor to the Queen; the other in sepia, as above said, for the use of the engraver. The engraved work is to form one of the Court series of private illustrations of "Versailles Solemnities." Of course, these plates will not be for sale.

We read in the newspapers that a considerable quantity of spoils from the Kertch Museum have found their way to Southampton. We have not yet heard of any arrivals at the British Museum. These spoils of the Russian War, now in the hands of brokers at Southampton, consist mainly of ancient coins, pottery ware and glass, and metallic vessels. The pottery and vessels are specimens of vases, lamps, bottles, pitchers, tear-vessels or lachrymatories, of Etruscan, Greek, Roman, and other ancient work-

manship. Kertch was famous for the splendid collections in its Museum; and, if the articles which arrive in this country, through private means, belong to the more valuable series, we hope that somebody in authority will keep an eye on the arrivals, and purchase, for the Museum, such specimens as have artistic or historical importance.

Messrs. Hemings, at Bow, have lately constructed a corrugated iron church, with cast-iron ornaments in the Perpendicular style, for the Colonies. Even Vulcan turns Christian. When shall we see a crystal cathedral and an iron palace?

The *Building News* suggests turning Exeter Change into a large restaurant,—the centre bore to be the chief apartment and the shops side boxes.

Amongst other London improvements is the new street from the Strand to Covent Garden. It will extend from Burleigh Street to Tavistock Court. The new road through Kensington and Brompton, leading to the Exhibition Museum, is now opened.

M. Claudot, a French architect, has invented a means of coating stone with a composition resembling marble. It is hard, bright and smooth, and can be coloured in all shades and tints.

The Rhineland papers report that the Mediaeval monument, "Hochkreuz," situated on the high road between Bonn and Godesberg, is to be restored in its original form. According to the *Kölnischer Chronik*, it was erected, in 1333, by Count Walram, of Juliers, Archbishop of Cologne. The statuary part of the restoration will be executed by two young sculptors of Cologne, Herren Mohr and Fuchs,—the first well known already by the part he takes in the completion of the Cathedral of his native town.

A statue of the "Great Elector" has been erected, by command of the King of Prussia, on the island of Rügen. It is executed by Herr Stürmer, of Berlin, and stands on the top of a column forty feet high.—In the Royal Gardens, at Sans-souci, a new fountain, borne by four colossal sea-horses, from the hands of Prof. Kies, will soon attract the eyes of the curious. The preparatory works have been already commenced.

St. Petersburg journals announce that an Exhibition of Fine Arts will be held in that capital this year—in spite of the war.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.—The continuation and completion of the morning performances at the Birmingham Festival handsomely bore out the excellence of the first two days. The execution of the choruses in 'The Messiah' and 'Israel' was a thing to be remembered so long as memory shall last. 'The Requiem,' too, went, on the whole, nobly; but the more delicate portions of it were perilled by the incompetence of Herr Formes, who did not know or did not care, about his part, either alternative not being creditable to a German artist. 'The Mount of Olives' was the least well given of any of the oratorios; we must note, however, that the German tenor, Herr Reichardt, on whom the most arduous portion of the *solo* duties fell, sang better than we ever heard him sing before. It would seem as if he had been listening to counsel, and has been studying for that refinement and snavity of tone, without which there is no singing, let the organ be ever so powerful—let the knowledge of music be ever so complete. Perhaps the reason why Beethoven's sacred *Cantata* never goes well in England may be because it is so little sacred, and because such discrepancy betwixt the theme and its treatment is inevitably felt by those who take part in its execution. A certain section of connoisseurs, who will not take the trouble to analyze and compare, are fond of talking about Rossini's 'Stabat' as light and theatrical—and yet, respective schools and countries considered, the tone of that composition is sanctified—sober—sublime even—if it be compared with the tone of Beethoven's *Calvary* and *Gethsemane* picture.

The Evening Concerts at Birmingham, though fully attended (the last more fully than any pre-

vious entertainment of the kind), did not equal the morning performances. The superb orchestra, it is true, played favourite overtures with fire and spirit enough to "create a soul under the ribs of death." Mr. Macfarren's *Cantata* had the advantage of a strong cast of *solo* singers, while Mr. Howard Glover's was undertaken by Mr. Reeves; but the concert-music was performed less faultlessly than that of the oratorios had been. There was not even an attempt at an instrumental *solo*. Why (as we are on this subject), it may be asked, was not the organ—that pride of Birmingham—displayed? It was, this year, in perfect tune. Some reconsideration of this moiety of our Festival entertainments is much needed. The difficulties as regards the amount of rehearsal possible, and of combining popularity with sterling value in selection, are great; but they are still, we apprehend, not insuperable. It remains to be added, that praise must be given to Madame Castellani, Miss Dolby, to Signor Gardoni and to Mr. Weiss (who sang in the 'Elijah') for having all done their best,—that Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, too, seemed to share the spirit of the week. It is worthy of commemoration that, in spite of the absence of Madame Novello's voice, and the disappointment caused by the severe illness of Madame Bosio, which prevented that Lady's appearance, neither drawback was fatal to the success, nor told sensibly on the brilliancy of the meeting. Such a fact marks an advance in taste. While, as our clients must know, we are always recommending the singer to study for perfect vocal command and intellectual conception, and thus to justify his claims to a high share of public favour, as fellow-worker with the creative artist, we are glad to perceive that performances on a magnificent scale, excellently conducted, will attract a public and excite enthusiasm, albeit, one "star" stand out for terms, and another be withdrawn from the festivity by inevitable accident. Managed as the Birmingham Festival is, there is no fear of its failing for lack of a Lind, or though the year in which it is held may chance to be a year when men's minds are vexed, and their means limited by grave anxieties and events.

HAYMARKET.—A comedy in three acts, from the pen of Mr. Stirling Coyne, was produced on Monday, entitled 'The Man with many Friends.' The subject of the play does not exactly carry out the meaning of the title, which implies the inconvenience of having too many people willing to serve you, and by their injudicious conduct bringing you into trouble. "Save me from my friends!" is an exclamation of only too obvious a significance. No such psychological purpose is involved in Mr. Coyne's design. His hero, Mr. Popples, a *soi-disant* doll-maker, is simply a rich *parvenu* surrounded with parasites whom he seeks to get rid of. The action is one entirely of re-action. Popples may have been victimized before the rise of the curtain, but afterwards is more than a match for the victim-makers. One great source of humour is therefore precluded. Nothing remains, in fact, but that his wife should become as wide awake as himself, and the matter is settled. There is some little difficulty in this, for the lady is vain of her aristocratic acquaintance, and is somewhat scandalized that they should be intruded upon by an old rustic friend of her husband's, Sam Skrymsher (Mr. Compton), whose costume is not precisely of the drawing-room cut. Sam is accordingly stowed away in a private chamber, where Popples had been in secret engaged in constructing a model doll, capable of uttering "Mamma;"—from this retreat, however, he breaks forth, to the amazement of the whole party. He nevertheless makes good his ground, and, at length, all are merry enough at Popples' expense. Captain Hawkshaw (Mr. Howe) would sell the supposed dove, Popples, his pair of duns and phaeton; and the Honourable Mr. Veneer (Mr. W. Farren) would deprive his unsuspecting host of his too easy wife. The loving couple are indeed made mutually jealous—he by means of a portrait furtively obtained from her dressing-table by Veneer, and she by means of the speaking doll aforesaid, whose solitary note is taken for that of a child

concealed in the carefully guarded apartment. But the main action proceeds regardless of such circumstances, and the intrusive guests are disposed of by means of a promise that the most faithful of them shall be rewarded by Popples with an ornamental gift of silver; whereupon they begin to betray each other, and when brought face to face are glad enough to disperse before the expected dinner can be served in. Skrymsner is Popples' agent in bringing about this state of things. Of a plot so meagre as this, the interest was entirely exhausted before the middle of the second act; and Mrs. Popples' jealousy by reason of the doll proved an impossible situation from the insufficiency of its basis. Whatever may be the value of the opposite elements of expectation and surprise in a dramatic point of view in relation to the highest tragic interest, the latter frequently tells effectively in brief *vaudeville*; and if the doll-utterance had been made a mysterious sound proceeding from the secret closet, the cause of which was not divulged until the denouement of the piece, the device might have proved as striking as it was novel. The playwright's constructive skill, having missed the right direction, was expended in vain efforts to support the inane conversation of fops and fools competing with one another to fleece the new-made man of fortune. The performers seemed far from happy in their parts, and we think we never saw Mr. Buckstone, who did his best to support the doll-making hero, to so little advantage. It must not, however, be supposed that the piece was not decidedly clever in regard to stage-tact and writing;—but this cleverness was wasted in the expedients available to an experienced dramatist for evading difficulties, instead of being properly used in the prior conception and arrangement of the theme and incidents. Too much has been lately made of mere stage-carpentry, and there are critics, who lose themselves in enthusiastic admiration of the ingenuity it develops; but no more fatal error can beset a theatrical writer than to trust to its results, in preference to that which constitutes the vital interest and legitimate organization of a dramatic work. One may be learned, by translating French models, and mechanically imitated;—but the latter implies invention and genius, and the cultivation of certain poetic powers which may as strongly exhibit themselves in the judicious structure as in the dialogue of a play.

ADELPHI.—The drama of 'Victorine' was revived on Thursday week. The work is one of Mr. Buckstone's most pleasing stage productions; and is equally ingenious and simple in its design and execution. Mrs. Leigh Murray performed the part of the accomplished dreamer with appropriate versatility and force of character; and the piece is likely to enjoy a renewed life for a short period. We perceive that it has also been revived at the STRAND Theatre.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The Philharmonic reformers, it is to be feared, will share the fate of former dissentients who have agitated with more zeal than clear-sightedness or unanimity; and may possibly break up their phalanx without having effected anything beyond giving a new proof that musicians cannot carry out their purpose. The Committee for reconsidering the Laws of the Philharmonic Society has drawn out a series of resolutions, which have been carried; but it does not follow, therefore, that they will be adopted by the larger body, whose members they were intended to influence: and our doubt on the subject is heightened by a rumour that the Committee intends to reconsider its own reconsiderations,—owing to the difficulty of working out some of the principles most important to the maintenance of a society of artist-musicians. It is hardly possible to form an efficient musical directory, liable to no mistrust, without excluding therefrom musicians who might naturally expect engagements at the best instrumental concert in London;—the other alternatives being the election by A. of A. to fill such or such other post, to the prejudice of B, C, or D,—or else, the reposing of entire confidence and despotic power in the hands

of the conductor for the season. Another cause of decay to which we have again and again called attention—namely, the difficulty of sustaining the interests of eight concerts—has been met, it is said, by a proposition to reduce the number of entertainments to six. We can hardly fancy a measure which more clearly confesses weakness and inability than this. It is virtually a capitulation which announces that the battle is lost. The pretext that the two concerts given before Easter have, during late years, been always given at a loss is but an idle one. As well might the Exeter Hall Oratorios adjourn their operations till Lent is well over and London full; while every musician must know that as the spring advances good rehearsals become more and more difficult, as engagements, with their inevitable fatigue, multiply and increase. Let it be remembered that in the days when the Philharmonic Concerts were founded, the English public for such music was not one-tenth in number of what it is at present. Again, supposing the dearthness of the entertainment to be alleged as a reason why it is less frequented than formerly,—what is our answer? An assertion that the public is never frightened by high prices, supposing high perfection can be attained. In this matter, too, the history of the *Sacred Harmonic Society* may be cited by way of confirmation. This body, from a universal three-shilling admission, has crept up to half-guinea and five-shilling tickets, and with progressively increasing audiences. There are certain musical excellencies with which cheapness is not compatible (those of such a concert as the Philharmonic Concert among the number):—since cheapness must imply audiences by the thousand; whereas the best symphonic music does not want, and hardly can bear, such vast assemblages for its due relish and acceptance. In brief, the qualities that are wanting—unselfishness, energy, and diligence in selection, and an uncompromising determination to obtain the best possible execution—seem, as the musical profession stands, to be visionary desiderata; and hence, though the ameliorations proposed seem to us but limited and evasive, we shall not be surprised to hear that they are set aside, nor wonder if the end of Moore's *King Crack* befalls an institution once so animated and so animating, and if the old idols

Are once again set grinning up in their places for a year or two longer.

Some of the most active and malicious members of the family *Make-bate* (to adopt the style of quaint John Bunyan) are in and about every theatre and place of public entertainment, nor have they a commoner device for ingratiating themselves with any great man than by trying to persuade the same that he has been intrigued against and deprived of his due place and position. Something of the kind has been attempted in respect to M. Meyerbeer's late visit to London, since a French journal, we perceive, has declared that, out of jealousy, the composer of 'L'Étoile' was prevented from doing what M. Meyerbeer has never done in Paris:—conducting in person the work this year produced at our *Royal Italian Opera*. M. Meyerbeer has been at once too honourable and too shrewd to fall into the trap, and to allow mis-statement to pass unapproved and uncontradicted,—having addressed a letter on the subject to the *Musical World*, which journal had adverted to the Parisian rumours. From this letter we shall extract a passage which will be of interest to some among our readers. Speaking of the erroneous statements in the French journal as having given him much pain, M. Meyerbeer continues thus:—

"Mr. Costa gave me so many proofs of zeal and devotedness during the rehearsals of 'L'Étoile,' and conducted the orchestra with such admirable talent, that I am, in great part, indebted to him for the excellent execution of that opera. Besides, Mr. Costa, far from opposing himself to my directing the orchestra on the first performances, entreated me earnestly, on many different occasions, to do so. If, in spite of this, I did not comply, it is because the hearing of operas given at Covent Garden before mine had made me appreciate the high intelligence with which Mr. Costa conducted all the works in question, and because I could not entrust the directing of my music to hands more skilful and conscientious."

—It is pleasant to see Ill-Report so entirely fail of its object as in the present case. M. Meyerbeer's prompt and loyal correction being far different

from those hollow and offensive testimonials, so-called, which musicians are too apt to give and too greedily to receive.

Controversy concerning Church matters, which has made so much noise in Belgravia, has gone down the road to Chelsea, and the choir at St. Mark's College, which, of late years, has been growing up into a certain importance among those who love antique music, is now threatened with visitation, censure, and extinction by the party whom too much foppery on the one hand has stirred up into too fierce opposition on the other. Much is it to be wished that the spirit of the Rector of Liverpool's excellent pamphlet (noticed, at the time of its appearance, in the *Athenæum*) was more largely brought into the discussions of these questions—that the dogmatists would cease to maintain one form, or style, of music as the only one in anywise warrantable or to be suffered—and that the dissentients would admit the possibility of a ritual being stately or simple, severe or sympathetic, as circumstance and place seem to determine.

We heard in Birmingham the other day, that another Musical Festival is contemplated by the gentlemen of Bradford, to be held in their Town Hall next year. The Bradford chorus is, by universal testimony, declared to be about the finest in tone which we possess. Some half a hundred of its best voices formed a part of the excellent choir at Birmingham.

It is stated in the American papers that M. Jullien will not, as was supposed, return to America this "fall," but will defer his second visit to the United States till the excitement caused by Mdle. Rachel's first appearances there shall have passed.—Play-goers in our *Eldorado* seem to have a purer taste than the crowds got together in Drury Lane to admire and applaud Mr. G. V. Brooke;—since, we read, that the tragedian's performances in Australia have been less successful than the American speculators, by whom he is understood to be farmed, had anticipated.—Madame Ristori, it is said, will pass the winter in St. Petersburg.—Madame Lafon, of the *Grand Opéra* in Paris, is said to be engaged at Covent Garden next year: we presume with a view of her appearing in 'Les Vêpres Siciliennes' of Signor Verdi.

The commencement of the legitimate dramatic season at the suburban and East End theatres is indicated by the re-opening of Sadler's Wells under the direction of Mr. Phelps, and the advent, as a star, of Mr. Anderson at the Standard; both of which events take place this evening. The poetic drama finds refuge for a time in such humble temples;—but the success which it has already experienced with the working population will, doubtless, lead to efforts on the part of these and other similarly situated managements, that must, at length, excite competition at the more fashionable theatres. More than one five-act play have been produced at the East End which have afterwards lived; while at the more favoured West such attempts have failed from the want of sincerity in the projectors. We hear of some designs which justify our expectations.

MISCELLANEA

Birmingham.—A remark in the *Athenæum* of August 25th, to the effect that Bromwicham is possibly the proper name of Birmingham, induces me to submit the following remarks to the editor and the public. The names of two British places mentioned by Ptolemy, A.D. 120, bear a certain resemblance to the word Birmingham,—namely, Breminum and Brannogenium. But he places the former among the Gradent, on the banks of the Tyne, and the latter among the Ordovices, in North Wales. It is, therefore, impossible that either of these can have been the original of the present Midland metropolis, so far as the authority of Ptolemy can be relied on. Richard of Cirencester puts Breminum among the Brigantes, but even they were north of the Humber. This verbal coincidence may, no doubt, be absolutely discarded. The word Birmingham is so thoroughly Saxon in its construction, that nothing short of positive historical evidence would warrant us in assigning any other than a Saxon origin to it. The final syllable *ham* means a home or residence, and *Bermingus* would be a patronymic or family name, meaning the Berms (from Bern, a man's name, and *ing* or *ung*, the young, progeny, race or tribe). The word, dissected in this manner, would signify the home or residence of the Berms; and there can be little question that this is its true meaning. Hutton, the historian, who was quaint and humorous, but

far from learned or profound, has grounded a theory on the vulgar nickname of the place, Brummagem. Noticing that there are places adjoining named West Bromwich, Castle Bromwich, Little Bromwich, and Bromford, (*Brom* meaning a broom, *wic* or *wich*, a village, the Latin *vici*), and that writers in former times have often spelt the word Bromwicham, Brannicham, &c., he pronounces this the original name of the place, and interprets it the Home in the Broom Village. But this is a gross misconception of the principles of Saxon nomenclature. *Wic* or *wich* is a very frequent terminative to compound names of places in England, as are various others, such as *burgh*, *den*, *field*, *forth*, *gate*, *hurst*, *stead*, *ton*, *thorpe*, and *worth*, each having a well-known meaning. Now, there is not a single place in England the name of which is constructed of *ham* appended to a compound word ending in *wich*, or in any other of these ordinary terminatives. No such name as Sandwich, Fordwicham, Norwicham, Drotwicham, &c., is to be found in the kingdom. Bromwicham is, therefore, a coined word, and may be dismissed as bad Saxon. Indeed, *ham* almost always, if not quite, implies the home of some one. *Berningeham* is the name given to the town in Domesday Book, which is the oldest historical record in which it is mentioned, and this name, with various spellings, is adopted wherever the place is spoken of in any legal or official document. We find a noble family de Berningham in 1154, a lawsuit connected with Byrningeham, and numerous other instances. Wherever *werd* is written *Eronwicham* or *Brannicham*, it is always in documents not professing exactness in this particular, of a comparatively recent date, and in which the loose spelling of the age would be sure to prevail. Such is an entry in his accounts by a village churchwarden in 1497, incidental mention of the place by Leland, Clarendon, and other writers. To show what little value attaches to these documents in a question of this kind, the following quotations may be made from the Diary of Sir Roger Twisden:—"18 Sept. 1655. I was at Aldington Court."—"16 Sept. 1658. I was at Aldington Court."—"1659. I was at Aldington Court." Here he spells in three different ways the name of a place in Kent, where he went to attend the Dens Court, on business connected with his own property in the neighbourhood. The evidence of Domesday Book and other authentic instruments is not to be superseded by the casual orthography of writers such as this, especially when it would lead us to the adoption of a word in violation of Saxon usage as displayed in the name of every other town in the kingdom. As *Berningham* appears undoubtedly to have been the original name of the place, let us next inquire whether a satisfactory meaning can be assigned for the word. Hutton draws a fanciful picture of *Berningham* as the seat of metal works before the Roman era, which would of course imply that it was of British origin. This is all imagination. Domesday Book mentions no iron-works either in Staffordshire or Shropshire, although it does in other counties. It is, therefore, probable that none existed up to that date, and that *Berningham* took its name from some Saxon or Danish adventurer, named *Bern* or *Beorn*, who acquired possession of the woodlands, pastures, and corn-fields, which then constituted its only source of revenue. *Beorningeham*, the home of the *Beorn*, was probably the first name it bore. Who were the *Berns*? It is evident that they were a tribe of some importance, since they have left their names in at least nine counties. Thus, we have *Bern-ingham* in Warwick and Bedford; *Birmington*, variously spelt, in Warwick, Hants, Devon, Yorks, and Derbyshire; *Barn-Ing* in Kent; *Barns-ton* in Yorkshire and Durham; *Bern-andsey* in Surrey; *Berns-ley* in Stafford and Yorkshire; *Berns-plet* in Hampshire. In the entire absence of historical record, we can only use conjecture respecting this extensive tribe of *Berns*, and the following may perhaps be a warrantable guess. The modern Russian province called *Perm* was formerly known as *Byarmia*, and still more anciently as *Beornmas*. May not a tribe from this district have found its way, in the early migration of nations, first to the coast of the Baltic or North Sea, and thence to England? There is certainly no improbability in this supposition, and it would clearly account for the homes, places, leas, and towns of the *Berns* to be met with so extensively in this country. It is an instructive coincidence that *Beornmas* has become converted into *Perm*, by the assimilation to modern usage which has softened *Beorningeham* into *Birmingham*. It may also be mentioned that there are Kint Rocks near St. Petersburg and Clent Hills near Birmingham, but I am not able to assign any importance to this coincidence.

JAMES FREEMAN.

Campaign of the Press.—Will you permit me to inform you that the idea of an army carrying with it a printing-press, advertised to by you, is by no means of Transatlantic origin; but, if due to anybody, to our own immortal Wellington? In Larper's 'Private Journal' you will find frequent mention of the Adjutant-General's printing-press. I cite two passages, Vol. I. p. 103:—"The verses I enclose you (and which are printed at the Adjutant-General's portable press used to print the army orders, &c.) give a very fair description of the life in Portugal." And again, the same volume, p. 177, "The Adjutant-General's office, where the printing-press is all day at work."

I am, &c., JAMES C. WEBSTER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. W. S.—A. F.—J. M.—R. C.—D. C.—J. F.—G. H.—H. C.—T. H.—J. B.—received.

Errata.—P. 965, col. 1, l. 34, for "Red Sea" read *Mediterranean*.—Col. 2, l. 34, for "from Suez on the Mediterranean to Pelusium on the Red Sea" read *from Suez on the Red Sea to Pelusium on the Mediterranean*.—P. 1009, col. 1, l. 10, for "student" read *strident*.

MURRAY'S BRITISH CLASSICS.
On September 30th will be published, Vol. I. 8vo. 7s. 6d. of
THE POETICAL WORKS OF LORD BYRON.
A new, annotated, and beautifully printed Library Edition, to be completed in 6 vols.

The following Works have already appeared in MURRAY'S
GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. 4 vols.
JOHNSON'S LIVES OF THE POETS. 3 vols.
GIBSON'S ROMAN EMPIRE. 8 vols.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

HALLAM'S HISTORIES—CHEAP EDITION.
This day, post 8vo. 6s. (to be completed in 10 Monthly volumes).
THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE POPULAR EDITION OF THE HISTORICAL WORKS OF HENRY HALLAM, containing Vol. I. of **THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.**
This Edition has been undertaken from the urgent demands made upon the Publisher from time to time for cheaper copies of these works, which have now become class-books at the Universities and Public Schools, and it is hoped that the present mode of publication will place them within the means and reach of all classes of readers.

Already published,
HALLAM'S HISTORY OF EUROPE during the MIDDLE AGES. 3 vols.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE TARIFFS OF ALL NATIONS.
Now ready, One Volume, 4to. 3os.
A COLLECTION OF THE CUSTOMS' TARIFFS OF ALL NATIONS; based upon a Translation of the Work by M. HENRIER. Augmented by additional information, brought up to the Year 1855.
By C. N. NEWDEGATE, M.P.

"Mr. Newdegate, after vainly attempting to induce Government to extend and improve the publication of commercial statistics, has himself collected and published the tariffs of various nations, in redemption of a voluntary pledge he gave in the House of Commons."—*Spectator*.

"Among recent commercial publications has been a valuable and elaborate one by Mr. Newdegate, the Member for North Warwickshire, consisting of a Collection of the Customs' Tariffs of all Nations, brought down to the end of last year, and arranged upon the principle of the work supplied to the Prussian Government in 1852, by M. Otto Huemer."—*Times City Article*.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

WORKS OF SCIENCE, &c.

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW READY :

I.
BREWSTER'S MORE WORLDS THAN ONE: the Creed of the Philosopher and the Hope of the Christian. 3rd Edition, post 8vo. 6s.

II.
BREWSTER'S MARTYRS OF SCIENCE; or, LIVES OF GALILEO, TYCHO BRAHE, and KEPLER. 2nd Edition, fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

III.
MURCHISON'S SILURIA; the History of the Oldest known Rocks containing Organic Remains; with a brief Sketch of the Distribution of Gold over the Earth. Plates. 8vo. 3os.

IV.
LYELL'S MANUAL OF ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY; or, the Ancient Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants, as illustrated by its Geological Monuments. 5th Edition. Woodcuts, 8vo. 12s.

V.
LYELL'S PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY; or, the MODERN CHANGES of the Earth and its Inhabitants, as illustrative of Geology. 5th Edition. Woodcuts, 8vo. 12s.

VI.
HERSCHEL'S MANUAL OF SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY; for the Use of Officers and Travellers in general. 2nd Edition. Maps, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

VII.
SOMERVILLE'S CONNEXION OF the PHYSICAL SCIENCES. 8th Edition. Plates, fcap. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

VIII.
SOMERVILLE'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. 3rd Edition. Portrait, 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s.

IX.
DARWIN'S NATURAL HISTORY and GEOLOGY of the COUNTRIES visited during a VOYAGE ROUND the WORLD. New Edition. Post 8vo. 6s. 6d.

X.
MANTELL'S INVISIBLE WORLD, as Revealed by the Microscope. 2nd Edition. Plates, 16mo. 6s.

XI.
BELL'S ANATOMY and PHILOSOPHY of EXPRESSION. 4th Edition. Plates, imp. 8vo. 21s.

XII.
BELL'S MECHANISM and ENDOWMENTS of the HAND, as evincing Design. 5th Edition. Woodcuts, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

XIII.
ABERCROMBIE'S INTELLECTUAL POWERS and the INVESTIGATION of TRUTH. 14th Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

XIV.
ABERCROMBIE'S PHILOSOPHY of the MORAL FEELINGS. 8th Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 4s.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, cloth, 7s. 6d.
OLGA; or, Russia in the Tenth Century.
An Historical Poem in Ten Books.
Hamilton, Adams & Co. 39, Paternoster-row; James Nisbet & Co. Berners-street.

The Nuisances' Removal Act, 1855.

TO SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS AND OTHERS.
In a few days will be ready, in 1 vol. 12mo. price 5s.
PRACTICAL PROCEEDINGS for the REMOVAL OF NUISANCES and EXECUTION OF DRAINAGE WORKS in every Parish, Town, and Place in England and Wales, under the **NUISANCES' REMOVAL ACT, 1855**, and by other course of Law. With numerous Forms, and complete Instructions for the Conduct of Parish Committees. To which is added, the **DISEASES' PREVENTION ACT, 1855.**
By TOULMIN SMITH,
Of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

* Sent free, by post, on receipt of a Post-office order (payable to either of the Publishers) for 5s.
London: Henry Sweet; V. and R. Stevens & G. S. Norton; and W. Maxwell.

The Nuisances' Removal Act, 1855.

BOOKS of FORMS necessary for carrying the same into operation. Prepared, with Instructions for use, by TOULMIN SMITH, Esq.

1. **PRESENTMENT BOOK, for ENTRY of COMPLAINTS.** 100 sheets in each book, price 7s. 6d. bound.
2. **INSPECTOR'S REPORT BOOK.** 100 sheets in each book, price 7s. 6d. bound.
3. **ORDER of AUTHORIZATION to INSPECTOR.** 100 sheets in each book, price 6s. bound.
4. **NOTICE of APPLICATION for ORDER of ADMISSION.** 100 sheets in each book, price 6s. bound.
5. **NOTICES of NUISANCE, and REMEDY.** 250 sheets in each book, price 12s. bound.
6. **NOTICES of COMPULSORY PROCEEDINGS.** 100 sheets in each book, price 6s. bound.
7. **NOTICES to OCCUPIERS FOULING DRAINS.** 200 sheets in each book, price 10s. 6d. bound.
8. **LICENCE to USE COMMON DRAINS on PAYMENT.** 200 sheets in each book, price 10s. 6d. bound.

A COMPLETE SET of the above, price 3l. 6s.

These Forms may also be had with the title of each Parish or District specially printed at a small advance.
* Sent free, by post, on receipt of a Post-office order (payable to either of the Publishers) for the above amount.
London: H. Sweet; V. and R. Stevens & G. S. Norton; and W. Maxwell.

Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855.

In a few days will be ready, in 1 vol. 12mo.
A COMPLETE EDITION of this ACT, with Practical Notes, and Forms, and an Index.
By TOULMIN SMITH,
Of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.
London: Henry Sweet; V. and R. Stevens & G. S. Norton; and W. Maxwell.

The Limited Liability Act, 1855.

In a few days will be published, in 1 vol. 12mo.
THE LIMITED LIABILITY ACT, 1855, and the ACT for the REGISTRATION, INCORPORATION, and REGULATION of JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES (7 & 8 Vict. cap. 110), under which Companies with Limited Liability are to be formed. With an Introduction, Notes, Forms, and Index.
By GEORGE SWEET, Esq.
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.
London: Henry Sweet; V. and R. Stevens & G. S. Norton; and W. Maxwell.

BOULLON'S FRENCH GRAMMAR,

NEW EDITION.
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES of the FRENCH LANGUAGE. 11th Edition, 12mo. 5s. half-bound.

THE TOURIST'S FRENCH COMPANION; or, Familiar Conversations on every Topic that can be useful to the Continental Traveller, or French Student in general. 14th Edition, 12mo. 4s. 6d. half-bound.
London: Longman & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Hamilton & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; Norwich, Charles Musket; and all Booksellers.

FRENCH IN ONE VOLUME.

A New and Improved Edition, price 6s.
THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK; or, Grammatical and Idiomatic French Manual; with Progressive Illustrations and Exercises, and Conversational Lessons, on a new and original plan. By ALFRED HAYES, French Master in the Glasgow Athenæum, &c.
"M. Hayes's Treatise is a complete exposition of the principles and rudiments of the French language."—*Athenæum*.
"One delights to luxuriate among its ample pages, replete as they are with excellent and clearly-arranged matter, explanatory and illustrative of the French language."—*Scottish Educational Journal*.

"The work serves as a reading book, as well as a grammar and course of exercises. It is both theoretical and practical. The definitions are exceedingly well given."—*Educational Times*.
"The various principles, illustrations, and exercises, are presented to the pupil at a single coup-d'œil, and advance from the mere rudiments of the tongue, by easy and sensible stages, to the higher form of its development."—*Edinburgh Guardian*.
"The CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS are very superior in matter and variety. . . . Special attention is given to the peculiar idioms of the language, and the student will find every useful direction for correct and ready phraseology, both in speaking and writing."—*Literary Gazette*, June, 1855.

London: Dulau & Co.; and W. Allen.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

BLAND & LONG'S IODIZED COLLODION. This valuable preparation for sensitiveness and uniformity of action is unsurpassed.—The COLLODION and IODIZING SOLUTION can be obtained separate, in which state they will keep for an indefinite period, and can be exported to any climate.

NITRATE OF SILVER BATH, for BLAND & LONG'S Collodion, ready for immediate use

BLAND & LONG'S BENZOIN VARNISH, for protecting Collodion Pictures. This Varnish does not require the Plate to be warmed, but dries instantly, leaving a perfectly hard transparent coating on the Picture.

POSITIVE TONING BATH, for giving rich tones to Positive Photographs, printed on either plain or Albumenized Papers.

BLAND & LONG'S SILICA SOAP. A powerful detersive agent for the speedy removal of Photographic stains. **PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY,** on Glass and Paper. A Manual, containing simple Directions for the production of Portraits and Views by the agency of Light; including the Collodion, Albumen, Calotype, Waxed-Paper, and Positive-Paper Processes. By CHARLES A. LONG. 1s.; per post, 1s. 2d.

BLAND & LONG, Philosophical and Photographical Instrument Makers, and Operative Chemists,
153, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

This day is published, PART VI., in handsome folio, of

THE FERNS OF GREAT BRITAIN, NATURE-PRINTED (Life Size).

Parts I. to V. of this splendid Work are still on Sale, price 6s. each.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

Just published, fcap. 4to. 300 pp. in an unique, rich, and appropriate binding, price 2l. 2s., printed in the highest style of art, illustrated by original designs engraved on Wood, and enriched with ornamental head and tail pieces in gold and colours, each page surrounded by characteristic borders in Polychromotypy, from MSS. in the Library of the East India House and in the British Museum,

ŚAKOONTALĀ; Or, THE LOST RING.

A Free Translation, in Prose and Verse, of Kālidāsa's Drama.

By MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A.

Professor of Sanskrit at Haileybury College; formerly Boden Scholar in the University of Oxford.

"Wouldst thou the young year's blossoms and the fruits of its decline?"

And all by which the soul is charmed, enraptured, feasted, fed?

Wouldst thou the earth and heaven itself in one sole name combine?

I name thee, O Sakountala! and all at once is said."—GOETHE.

"No composition of Kalidasa displays more the richness of his poetical genius, the exuberance of his imagination, the warmth and play of his fancy, his profound knowledge of the human heart, his delicate appreciation of its most refined and tender emotions, his familiarity with the workings and counter-workings of its conflicting feelings,—in short, more entitles him to rank as 'the Shakespeare of India.'"

Extract from the Preface to the Edition of the Text published in 1853.

Hertford: printed and published by STEPHEN AUSTIN, Bookseller to the East India College, Haileybury; and may be obtained of Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. Paternoster-row, London; and of Mr. J. MADDEN, 8, Leaden-hall-street, London.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

ALL THE BEST NEW WORKS may be had in succession from MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, by every Subscriber of One Guinea per Annum.

The preference is given to Works of History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, and Travel. The best Works of Fiction are also freely added.

BOOK SOCIETIES and LITERARY INSTITUTIONS supplied on liberal terms.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 510, New Oxford-street, London, and 76, Cross-street, Manchester.

Every SATURDAY, Foolscep Quarto, price 4d., or Stamped 5d.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION FOR LITERARY MEN,
ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIES, GENEALOGISTS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, &c.

NOTES AND QUERIES will, it is believed, be found to bring before the general reader every week a vast amount of curious and interesting information. It was established for the purpose of furnishing to all lovers of Literature a COMMONPLACE-BOOK, in which they might, on the one hand, record for their own use and the use of others those minute facts—those elucidations of a doubtful phrase or disputed passage—those illustrations of an obsolete custom—those scattered biographical anecdotes or unrecorded dates—which all who read occasionally stumble upon;—and, on the other, of supplying a medium through which they might address those Queries, by which the best informed are sometimes arrested in the midst of their labours, in the hope of receiving solutions of them from some of their brethren. The success which has attended this endeavour to supply a want long felt by literary men, is rendered manifest by the necessity of permanently enlarging the Paper from 16 to 24 pages.

* For opinions of *The Quarterly Review*, *Athenæum*, *Examiner*, *Literary Gazette*, *Spectator*, *Dublin Review*, &c., as to the utility, &c. of NOTES AND QUERIES, see Prospectus.

A Specimen Number sent on receipt of five postage stamps.

GEORGE BELL, No. 186, FLEET-STREET,

And by order of all Booksellers and Newsmen.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, APPARATUS, and LENSES.

R. W. THOMAS,

CHEMIST, &c., 10, PALL MALL,

SOLE MAKER OF THE XYLO-IODIDE OF SILVER,

AND

MANUFACTURER OF PURE PHOTOGRAPHIC
CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS.

In the APPARATUS DEPARTMENT of this Establishment every kind of first-class Photographic Apparatus may be seen, including—

CAMERAS, folding and rigid, of superior construction.

Folding and other STANDS, of the best make.

GLASS BATHS, arranged for carrying the Silver Solution, thus dispensing with the use of a bottle and funnel.

GUTTA-PERCHA BATHS, mounted, to carry the Silver Solution for Glass Plates, up to 15 by 12 inches.

Jointed LEVELLING-STANDS and SPIRIT-LEVELS.

COLLODION PLATE-HOLDERS, for preparing large plates with facility. Pneumatic, ditto.

PLATE-CLEANERS.

COLLODION GLASSES.

A Choice Collection of PASSEPARTOUTS, made expressly for this house, from original patterns.

Albumenized and other PAPERS, French and English.

A great variety of Glass, Porcelain, and Gutta-Percha DISHES.

Also, a large assortment of ROSS'S Portrait and Landscape LENSES.

PHOTOGRAPHY ON PAPER.

Every requisite for practising the Calotype process may also be seen in the Apparatus room, including Buckle's Brushes, Shallow Glass Dishes for developing negatives, with case and covers, Deep Porcelain Dishes, for Washing the Iodized Paper, &c. &c.

An excellent Negative Paper, well adapted for iodizing, after the method followed and recommended by Mr. Sutton, price 4s. per quire, or 3l. 10s. per ream, 19 by 15.

N.B. The stock (50 reams) has now been kept two years. This paper may also be had ready iodized.

XYLO-IODIDE OF SILVER.

This important photographic preparation is exclusively used at all the Photographic Establishments. Its superiority is universally acknowledged. Testimonials from the best photographers and principal scientific men of the day warrant the assertion, that hitherto no preparation has been discovered which produces uniformly such perfect pictures, combined with the greatest rapidity of action.

In all cases where a quantity is required, the two solutions may be had at wholesale price in separate bottles; in which state it may be kept for years, and exported to any climate. Full instructions for use.

CAUTION.—Each bottle is stamped with a red label, bearing my name and address.

RICHARD W. THOMAS, CHEMIST,

10, PALL MALL,

to counterfeit which is felony.

NITRATE OF SILVER BATH for the above preparation may be always obtained of R. W. THOMAS, ready made, at a cost little more than the price of ingredients used.

CRYSTAL VARNISH.

PREPARED FROM THE FINEST AMBER.

This valuable Varnish, for protecting Negative Pictures, does not require the application of any heat to the plate. The coating will be found free from stickiness, hard, and transparent. It dries immediately.

HYPO-COLOURING BATH.

FOR RENDERING THE POSITIVES ON PAPER DARK AND RICH IN COLOUR.

CYANOGEN SOAP.

FOR REMOVING ALL KINDS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC STAINS

The genuine is made only by the inventor, and is secured with a red label, bearing this signature and address.

RICHARD W. THOMAS, CHEMIST,

No. 10, PALL MALL,

Manufacturer of Pure Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus.

And may be procured of all respectable Chemists, in pots, at 1s. 2s., and 3s. 6d. each, through Messrs. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Messrs. BARCLAY & Co. 95, Farringdon-street, Wholesale Agents.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

G. BAKER, of 245 and 244, HIGH HOLBORN, having recently received a large consignment of the finest German and French photographic lenses under very advantageous circumstances, he is enabled to offer them at the following very low prices:—
Quarter-Plate Double Achromatic Portraits, Lens, with Rack adjustment, for Pictures up to 5 by 4, at 25s. 6d.
A Landscape ditto, 17s. 6d.
Half-Plate Portraits, Lens, for sizes up to 4 by 4, at 32s.
A Ditto, for Landscapes, 8 by 5, at 32s. 6d.
Whole-size Portrait Lenses, for sizes up to 8 by 6, at 50s. 10s.
Ditto for Landscapes of very large size, at 10s. 10s.
Superior Mahogany Expanding Camera, from 15s.
A large assortment of the finest English manufactured Lenses at equally low prices. Apparatus and Chemicals of all kinds; and every article warranted to give satisfaction, or immediately exchanged. Catalogues free by post.
Established 1765.

REMOVAL.—HOCKIN & CO., from 289, Strand, to 38, DUKE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE.

IODIZED COLLOIDION, unsurpassed in sensitiveness and density of negative.—LENSES, vignetted achromatic, Quarter Plate, double, 2s. 2s.; Half, 3s.; Whole, 10s.—Waxed and Albumenized Papers.
PRACTICAL HINTS ON PHOTOGRAPHY, by J. B. HOCKIN. Price 1s.; per post, 1s. 4d.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. SIMPSON & MAULE, 1 and 2, Kensington-road, London, manufacture ALL CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS used in Photography on a large scale, and can therefore supply them on the BEST terms. The manufacture being conducted under the personal superintendence, they are enabled to guarantee the quality of each preparation. Price Lists on application. Goods delivered free in all parts of London daily.

PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE LENSES for PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. HORNE & THORNTHWAITE beg to call the attention of Photographers, Amateurs, &c. to their present manufacture of Photographic Lenses, which, for rapidity of action, flatness of field, coincidence of the chemical and visual rays, and long chemical range, are unequalled. Horne & Thornthwaite's stock embraces every article required in Photography.
A Photographic Catalogue sent free to any address on receipt of two postage stamps.—123 and 123, Newgate-street, London.

ROSS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE LENSES.—These Lenses give correct definition at the centre and margin of the picture, and have their visual and chemical action perfectly coincident.

Great Exhibition Jurors' Report, p. 274.
"Mr. Ross prepares lenses for Portraiture having the greatest intensity yet produced, by procuring the coincidence of the chemical, actinic and visual rays. The optical aberration is also very carefully corrected, both in the central and oblique pencils."
"Mr. Ross has exhibited the best Camera in the Exhibition. It is furnished with a double achromatic objective, about 3 inches in aperture. There is no stop, the field is flat, and the imagery perfect up to the edge."
Catalogues sent upon application.
A. Ross, 3, Featherstone-building, High Holborn.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

T. OTTEWILL'S NEW DARK BOX, for holding a number of prepared Plates, enables Operators to transfer prepared Plates or Paper into the plate-holder without injury from light, and after exposure in Camera, to remove them back again into the Dark Box. Supercedes the use of tent or other covering, and is applicable for any process.
24, Charlotte-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington.

PHOTOGRAPHY, WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION.

OTTEWILL & CO. 24, CHARLOTTE-TERACE, Islington. OTTEWILL'S REGISTERED DOUBLE-BODY FOLDING CAMERA, with Rack-work Adjustment, is superior to every other form of Camera, and is adapted for Landscapes and Portraits.—May be had of A. Ross, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, and at the Photographic Institution, Bond-st. * Catalogues may be had on application.

EAGLE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established 1807; Empowered by Act of Parliament, 53 Geo. III., and regulated by Deed enrolled in the High Court of Chancery. 3, CRESCENT, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

Directors.
JOSHUA LOCKWOOD, Esq. Chairman.
WILLIAM WYBROW, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.
Charles Bischoff, Esq.
Thomas Boddington, Esq.
Thomas Devas, Esq.
Nathaniel Gould, Esq.
Robert A. Gray, Esq.
Auditors—THOMAS ALLEN, Esq.; WILLIAM H. SMITH, Esq.
Medical Officers—JAMES SANGER, Esq., M.D., Tottenham Green; WM. COOKE, Esq., M.D., 33, Trinity-square, Tower-hill.
Actuary and Secretary—CHARLES JELLIHOE, Esq.

The Assets of this Company exceed Three Quarters of a Million Sterling.
The Annual Income exceeds One Hundred and Thirty-five Thousand Pounds.
The Number of existing Policies is upwards of Four Thousand.
The Total Amount Assured exceeds Two Million Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds.
At the Division of Surplus in 1852, about One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds was added to the Sums Assured, under Participating Policies.
The Division is Quinquennial; and the whole Surplus (less 30 per Cent. only) is distributed among the Assured.
The Premiums required by this Company, although moderate, entitle the Assured to 90 per Cent. of the Quinquennial Surplus.
The Lives assured are permitted, in time of peace, without extra charge, to reside in any Country.—Australia and California excepted.—north of 33 degrees north latitude; or south of 33 degrees south latitude; or to pass by sea (not being seafaring persons by profession), between any places lying in the same hemisphere—distant more than 33 degrees from the Equator, without extra charge.
Deaths assigning Policies are registered at the Office, and assignments can be effected without any application by the Company.
The Annual Reports of the Company's state and progress, Prospectuses and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 100. Capital One Million.

Directors.
Chairman—JAMES CLAY, Esq. 25, Montagu-square.
Deputy-Chairman—G. B. HARRISON, Esq. 24, Great Tower-st.
James B. Alexander, Esq.
A. Benthley, Esq.
G. W. Buller, Esq.
W. Clive, Esq.
G. Clive, Esq.
Messrs. Glynn, Mills & Co. Lombard-street;
Messrs. Ransom & Co. Pall Mall East.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Rooper, Birch, Ingram & Whately, 88, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

This Company grants Insurance Tickets for single or double journeys or for Excursions, which can be obtained at all the principal Railway Stations, and also Periodical Insurances to cover the risk of Fatal Accidents while travelling in any class carriage on any Railway in the United Kingdom or on the Continent of Europe, and insures Compensation for Personal Injury in any Railway Accident in the United Kingdom only.
To insure 1,000 at an Annual Premium of 90s.
Ditto 200, ditto 5s.
The Premiums charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.
Railway Passenger Assurance Office, WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary, Old Broad-street, London.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Viet. cap. 3.
Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.
Increasing Rates of Premium, for securing Loans or Debts.
Half Premiums only, required during the first seven years.
Sum assured payable at sixty, or at death, if occurring previously.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Profits divided annually.
Premiums computed for every three months' difference of age.
Half Credit Policies—the unpaid half-premiums liquidated out of the profits.

(PROPRIETARY)						(MUTUAL)					
Age	Half Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. remainder of Life.	Yrs. Mos.	£.	s.	Age	Annual Prem.	Half-Yearly Prem.	Quarterly Prem.	£.	s.
30	1 9	3 6	30	0	2 7	3	1 4	2 3	0 12	3	0
40	1 6	3 3	4	3	7	0	1 4	0 12	0 4	4	0
50	0 9	3 6	4	6	3	7	10	1 4	0 12	5	0
60	3 6	6 13	4	9	3	8	1	1 4	0 12	6	0

E. R. FOSTER, Resident Director.
ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

Policies effected with this Society now, will participate in FOUR-FIFTHS OR 80 PER CENT. of the Net Profits of the Society, according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in many other old-established Offices; and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums.

Policy Stamps paid by the Office.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle-street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.
CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 39, THROMGORTON-STREET, BANK.

THOMAS FARNCOMB, Esq. Alderman, Chairman.
WILLIAM LEAF, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.
Richard E. Arden, Esq.
Edward Bates, Esq.
Thomas Camplin, Esq.
James Clift, Esq.
John Humphrey, Esq. Ald.
Rupert Ingleby, Esq.
Thomas Kitchin, Esq. Ald.
Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.
Lewis Pocock, Esq.
Physician—Dr. Jeaffresen, Finsbury-square.
Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
Consulting Actuary—Professor Hall, M.A. of King's College.

Advantages of Assuring with this Company.
The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of nearly 400,000, invested on mortgage and in the Government stocks—and an income of 20,000 a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.				Whole Term.	
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10	
30	1 13	1 7	2 5 5	2 0 7	
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 10	
50	1 14 1	1 10 10	4 6 8	4 0 11	
60	3 9 4	3 17 0	6 13 9	6 0 10	

Mutual Branch.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, and afterwards annually, to participate in four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the profits of the branch.

The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be retained in cash.

At the first division a return of 30 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 66 to 28 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Assurance if 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.
Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.
No charges for Policy Stamps.
Medical Attendants paid for their reports.
Persons may proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.
The Medical Officers attend every day at Thromgorton-street, at quarter before 8 o'clock.
E. BATES, Resident Director.

THE OBJECTS MOST TO BE DESIRED

IN EFFECTING A LIFE ASSURANCE.—These are, Perfect Security and the Largest Benefits in proportion to the Contributions paid. They are both fully attained in the SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, which is now of Twenty-four years' standing, and possesses Accumulated Funds arising from the contributions of Members only, to the amount of 910,834, and has an annual Revenue of £20,321.

The MUTUAL PRINCIPLE being adopted, the entire surpluses or "Profits," as ascertained Triennially, are allocated in addition to the sums Assured, and they present a flattering prospect to the Members. For example: the sum now payable on a Policy for 1,000, effected in 1831, is 1,384, 6s. 9d., being a return of Seventy-one per cent. on the premiums paid on middle-aged lives, and Policies effected in later years are similarly increased.

The NEXT TRIENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place on 1st MARCH, 1856, and Policies effected previously will receive One Year's additional Bonus over those opened after that date.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.
WILLIAM FINLAY, Secretary.

Head Office—26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
Office in London—128, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.
Agent—WILLIAM COOK.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 18, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq. Chairman.
THOMAS NEBBITT, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.
Charles Baldwin, Esq.
John Denny, Esq.
J. C. Dimdale, Esq.
J. P. Gascoit, Esq. F.R.S.
Aaron Goldsmid, Esq.
Sidney Gurney, Esq.
W. K. Jameson, Esq.
John W. Kelly, Esq.
M. Staniland, Esq.
Daniel Sutton, Esq.
O. B. Bellingham Woolsey, Esq.

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance. The Premiums are moderate, and may be paid quarterly, half-yearly, or otherwise.
Credit allowed of one-fourth of the Premiums till death, or half the Premiums for five years, on Policies taken out for the whole of life.
Four-fifths or 80 per Cent. of the entire Profits are appropriated to Assurers on the Profit Scale.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

WATERLOO LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital, 400,000.

Head Office, 355, Strand, London.
Branch Offices in most of the important Towns in England.
This Office offers the benefit of mutual assurance without its liability, and will be found highly eligible for every description of Life Assurance.

All policies indisputable.
Rates of premium moderate.
Assurances granted against casualties.
Annuities granted.
Family endowments.
Loans granted on first-class personal or other security in connection with Life Assurance.
Eighty-five per cent. of the profits divided amongst the assured every five years.
Forms of proposal and every information on application to the Manager.
By order,
T. G. WILLIAMS, jun. Manager and Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.
Established by Special Act of Parliament, 1834.
Annual Income upwards of 120,000.

CHARLES DOWDES, Esq. Chairman.
Hon. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P. Deputy-Chairman.

This Company offers the security of a large paid-up Capital, held in Shares by a numerous and wealthy Proprietary, thus protecting the Assured from the risk attending Mutual Offices.
There have been three Divisions of Profits, the Bonuses averaging 11. 18s. 4d. per cent. per annum on the sums assured from the commencement of the Company.

Sum Assured.	Bonuses added.	Payable at Death.
£1,000	£1,387 10 0	£2,387 10 0
4,000	1,390 0 0	5,390 0 0
3,000	1,192 10 0	4,192 10 0
2,000	795 0 0	2,795 0 0
1,000	397 10 0	1,397 10 0
500	198 15 0	698 15 0

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 35 in 1834, who insured his life for 5,000, at an Annual Premium of 107s. 5s. 10d., will have paid to this Company, on 31st December 1854, £2,387 10s. 0d. in Premium, and have had a Bonus of 1,977 10s. added to his Policy, almost as much as the amount paid.

The Premiums, nevertheless, are extremely moderate, and only one half need be paid for the first five years, when the Assurance is for life.
Loans granted on approved personal security, in connexion with Insurances.
Prospectuses and every information afforded, on application at the Office.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, A.D. 1730.

Head Office—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE.
West End Office—No. 7, PALL MALL.

Governor—SAMUEL GREGGON, Esq. M.P.
Sub-Governor—JOHN ALEX. ALBERTNOT, Esq.
Deputy-Governor—JOHN ALEX. HANKEY, Esq.

Directors.
Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.
George Barnes, Esq.
William Bonham Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
J. W. Borradaile, Esq.
Edward Burmester, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.
William Dallas, Esq.
Bonamy Dobson, jun. Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
David G. Guthrie, Esq.
Edward Harnage, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
William King, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
David Powell, Esq.
George Proby, Esq.
P. F. Robertson, Esq. M.P.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

Bonus, 1855.

All policies effected on the series of 1840, prior to the 31st of December next, will participate proportionally in the profits to be divided at the close of the present year. The Reversionary Bonus, at the last division, was on an average equivalent to a gross addition to the sum assured of 33 per cent. upon the amount of premium paid, and from the character of the business transacted in the past four years and a half, very favourable results may reasonably be anticipated at the coming division.
All further information may be obtained of the Actuary, at the Head Office, or of the Superintendents, at the West End Office.
PETER HARRY, Actuary.
PHILIP SCOURIES, Superintendent.

SOCIETY OF ARTS PRIZE MICROSCOPES.
—Both Special Medals have been awarded to R. FIELD & SON, of BIRMINGHAM, for the best Students and best School Microscopes.
Students' Microscope, two Objectives and Eyepieces...£3 3 0
Ditto ditto, larger and more complete...4 10 0
Superior, 60 and 150.
Prize School Microscope...0 10 6

SISAL CIGARS.—At GOODRICH'S, 416, Oxford-street, London, nearly opposite Hanway-street. Box, containing 14, for 1s. 6d.; post free, 6 stamps extra. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich." No good cigars have ever been sold so cheap.

ADLARD & JONES,
BOOKBINDERS, 35, VILLIERS-STREET, Strand.
(Established upwards of Thirty Years.)
Libraries arranged, classified, repaired, and furnished. Books carefully bound in elegant and plain styles, antique and modern. Various Specimens may be seen on application to 35, VILLIERS-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

OSLERS' TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIERS,
LUSTRES, &c., 44, Oxford-street, London, conducted in connexion with their Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1867. Richly cut and engraved Decanters in great variety, Wine Glasses, Water Jugs, Goblets, and all kinds of Table Glass at exceedingly moderate prices. Crystal Glass Chandeliers of new and elegant designs, and all kinds of a large stock of Foreign Ornamental Glass always on view. Furnishing orders executed with despatch.

FLOWER-POTS AND GARDEN SEATS.—JOHN MORTLOCK, 350, Oxford-street, respectfully announces that he has a very large assortment of the above articles in various colours, and solicits an early inspection. Every description of useful and ornamental Garden Seats, &c., at the lowest possible price, for Cash.—350, Oxford-street, near Hyde Park.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH AND DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.

CHUBB & SON, 27, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley Field, Wolverhampton.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Purchasers will find the largest STOCK ON SALE at the BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, LONDON, the Manufacturers exhibiting free their various Implements as at the Cattle Show, affording a selection for Farmer, Coachman, and Gardener. Messrs. Hornby, Garrett, Howard, Coleman, Crosskill, Exall & Andrews, Messrs. Barrett, Richmond & Chandler, Samuelson, Smith & Anby, Williams, &c., &c., and all the other principal makers. Delivered and charged the same as if ordered from the Works.

DR. ARNOTT'S SMOKE-CONSUMING FIRE-GRATE is manufactured by F. EDWARDS, SON & CO., 43, Poland-street, Oxford-street; where one may be seen in daily use. The advantages of this Grate consist in the smoke being perfectly consumed, no chimney sweeping being required, and a saving of from 40 to 50 per cent. being effected in the cost of fuel. Prospectuses, with Testimonials, sent on application.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MANUFACTURES consist of Matting, Door Mats, Mattresses, Hair-mats, Brushes, &c., and are distinguished by superiority and excellence of workmanship, combined with moderate charges. Catalogues, containing prices and every particular, for post, to T. Treloar, Cocoa-Nut Fibre Manufacturer, 43, Lodge-lane, London.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapour-proof), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patent of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure). The strongest, best, and cheapest safe in the market.

MILNERS' PHENIX (315°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the World. Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars for post.

BURTON'S PERAMBULATORS, as patronized by Her Majesty—C. BURTON, Sole Inventor and Patentee of Perambulators for Adults, Invalids, Infants and Commercial purposes—PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 102, REGENT-STREET, London. Price, from Two Guineas each. Illustrated Circulars forwarded free. Shipping orders, The Public is earnestly CAUTIONED against MISTAKEN ECONOMY in the purchase of piracies of this valuable patent, which are really dangerous, and in a few days become worse than useless.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—MARK YOUR LINEN.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of Marking Linen, Silk, &c., is with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. With these Plates a thousand articles can be marked in ten minutes. Any person can use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s.; Crest, 3s.; Numbers, per set, 2s. Sent free with instructions for stamps by the Inventor and sole Licentee, T. CULLETON, 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane.

VIOLETS.
H. BREIDENBACH, Distiller of Flowers and Eau de Cologne to the Queen, has now in great perfection several EXTRACTS of the WOOD VIOLET. It has a lasting odour, and is used in the handkerchief. Violet Pomade, Cold Cream of Violets, Violet Sachet Powder, and several toilet preparations of the same flower equally fragrant.—179, New Bond-street, London.

METCALFE & CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH & PENETRATING HAIR BRUSHES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the division of the Teeth, hair, & gums, so that the hairs not coming loose. An Improved Clothes Brush, incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most successful manner. Smyrna Sponges—By means of direct importations, Metcalfe & Co. are enabled to secure to their customers the best quality of Smyrna Sponges. Only at METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S Sole Establishment, 130, N. Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

Caution.—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.
METCALFE'S ALKALINE TOOTH POWDER, 2s. per box.

LOOKING GLASSES, CONSOLES and PIER TABLES, Cheval, and Dressing Glasses of every Description for immediate delivery at the lowest possible price. The taste and superiority of workmanship, with the pure colour of the Glass, must insure patronage. Designs on receipt of six stamps, at C. NORRIS'S, Manufactory, established 1822, 308 and 309, Oxford-street.

F. DENT, 61, STRAND, and 34 and 35, F. ROYAL EXCHANGE, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, by appointment to the Queen and Prince Albert, sole Successor to the late E. Dent in all his patent rights and business at the above Shops, and at the Clock and Compass Factory, at Somerset House, Maker of Chronometers, Watches, Astronomical Instruments, Turbines, and other Clocks, Dials, and Patent Ships' Compasses, used on board Her Majesty's Yacht. Ladies' Gold Watches, 8 guineas; Gentlemen's, 10 guineas. Strong Silver Lever Watches, 6s. 6d.

THE UNIVERSAL CAPE FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.—These respectable and economical Garments are WATERPROOF, yet VENTILATING, and adapted for general use, equally as for rainy weather as for the most brilliant weather. They are reader commendation need. Price 25s. to 35s. A very large stock also, of Waterproof LIGHT OVER-COATS, SHOOTING JACKETS, &c.—W. BEKDOE, TAILOR, 50, NEW BOND-STREET, and 55, CORNHILL (only).

ELKINGTON and C. O., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., Respectfully urge upon Purchasers to observe that each article bears their Patent Mark, "E. & Co. under a crown," as no others are warranted by them. The fact frequently set forth of articles being plated by "Elkington's process," affords no guarantee of the quality. These productions were honoured at the late Great Exhibition May an award of the "Council Medal," and may be obtained at their Establishments, 25, REGENT-STREET, 42, MOORGATE-STREET, } LONDON; And at the MANUFACTORY, NEWBOLT-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. Estimates, Drawings, and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

Baker-street, Portman-square.

PRIZE MEDAL to CAISTOR'S SADDLES (MILITARY and PARK) and HARNESS.

SADDLERY, Harness, Horse Clothing, Blankets, Brushes, Sponges, and every other Stable Requisite. Outfit for India. Prices, cash, from 30 to 30 per cent. below those usually charged for credit. Materials, Workmanship, and Style not to be surpassed. A detailed List will be sent free by post, or may be had on application at CAISTOR'S, 7, Baker-street, Portman-square, where the Great Exhibition Saddles and Harness may be seen.

AT MR. MECH'S ESTABLISHMENTS, 112, REGENT-STREET, A LEADENHALL-STREET, and CRYSTAL PALACE, are exhibited the finest specimens of British Manufactures, in DRESSING CASES, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, Dressing Bags, and other articles of utility or luxury. A separate department for Papier-Mâché Manufactures and Bagatelle Tables, Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strope, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed. Superior Hair and other Toilet Brushes.

STEEL BISCUITS.—The most valuable DIET for Invalids, Convalescents, and Delicate Children. Highly recommended by the Profession and the Medical Press as "a bear-investing and useful invention." Sold in boxes, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. each, at the Patentee's, F. ALLARTON, Chemist, 254, High-street, Southwark.

FISHER'S DRESSING CASES, FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN. FISHER'S STOCK IS ONE OF THE LARGEST IN LONDON, AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. Catalogues post free.

188 and 189, STRAND, corner of Arundel-street.

MISS KIRBY, 23, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, having received numerous orders for her EMOLLIENT POMADE for RESTORING the HAIR, has undertaken for KAY'S WORMS' PILLS, which, though sold at Cheltenham; Wells, Saragat-street, Dover; Chatter, Chemist, Watford; Morris, 29, High-street, Kensington; Davies, Chemist, Bridge-street, Chester; Halliwell, 2, High-street, Jarrow; Woodall, 174, Regent-street; Swire, 1, Edgware-road; Tippet, 3, Sloane-street; Sawyer & Son, Ramsgate; and Barclay, Farringdon-street.

KNOW THYSELF.—MARIE COUPELLE continues to give her graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from the handwriting. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating the sex and age, and enclosing 13 penny postage stamps to MISS COUPELLE, 60, CASTLE-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, and they will receive a minute detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, and failings of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. "Miss Coupelles has established the truth of the Science of Graphology, by several years' successful practice of it."—Chamber's Journal, May, 1854.

AUTHORS, STUDENTS, and Others, whose occupations are sedentary, will derive the greatest benefit from the use of KAY'S WORMS' PILLS, which, though sold at Cheltenham; Wells, Saragat-street, Dover; Chatter, Chemist, Watford; Morris, 29, High-street, Kensington; Davies, Chemist, Bridge-street, Chester; Halliwell, 2, High-street, Jarrow; Woodall, 174, Regent-street; Swire, 1, Edgware-road; Tippet, 3, Sloane-street; Sawyer & Son, Ramsgate; and Barclay, Farringdon-street.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA, acknowledged for the last 30 years to be the most effectual remedy produced for restoring the Hair and promoting the growth of Whiskers and Mustaches, has recently most distiguishingly patronage from the feature it possesses in not soiling the most delicate head-dress or bonnet.—In bottles, 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. Wholesale and retail, 13, Wellington-street North, Strand.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidities, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a Mild Aperient it is admirably adapted for Females, particularly during Pregnancy; and it prevents the Food of Infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, for Stomachic and General Purposes, it is highly agreeable and efficacious.—Prepared by DINNEFORD & CO., Dispensing Chemists (and General Agents for the improved Horse-hair Gloves and Belts), 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

PAPER OF LINEN FABRIC.—WARR'S
Letter and Note Papers are manufactured expressly for Steel Pens, on an improved principle, entirely from a Pure Linen Material, which renders their surface free from fibre, an advantage not possessed by any papers having Cotton in their composition; a superiority of finish is also given without hot-pressing, by which the defect of a greasy surface, so much complained of, is completely obviated.—W. of H. & W. WARR, Manufacturing Stationers and Printers, 63, High Holborn.

ALL WHO WANT A GOOD PEN, TRY
LOCKWOOD'S NUGET PEN, universally acknowledged to be the best metal pen made. Being smooth, it is not liable to rust or corrode. With fine, medium, or broad points, 1s. per dozen in box, sent post free for stamps; at Lockwood's General Stationery Warehouse, 75, New Bond-street.—Trade supplied.

GOLD CHAINS.
WATHERTON & BROGDEN caution the Public to have the carat gold stated on the invoice. Watherston & Brogdren's Gold Chains are sold on this principle only, at Manufacturer's prices.—Crystal Palace, and Manufactory, 16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.—Assays made of chains and jewelry for 1s. each.

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—The admirers of this celebrated FISH SAUCE are particularly requested to observe, that none is genuine but that which bears the name of WILLIAM LAZENBY on the back of each bottle, in addition to the name of the Manufacturer, Mr. Harvey, 225, Fenchurch-lane, London.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of steel springs, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER TRUSS, which with so much ease and closeness that cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr. White, 225, Fenchurch-lane, London.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.
For VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. These are made of light texture, and inexpensive and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price, from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each; postage 6d.
MANUFACTORY, 225, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.
Prescribed with entire confidence by the Faculty for its purity, and superior, immediate, and regular efficacy.

Testimonial from T. H. TANNER, Esq. M.D. L.R.C.P., Physician to the Hospital for Women; Author of "Memoranda on Poisons." "A Manual of the Practice of Medicine." "Dr. Tanner has employed DR. DE JONGH'S OIL extensively, both in private and hospital practice, for some months past, having found that its medicinal powers are appreciably greater than those of any other Cod Liver Oil, that it creates less nausea, and that it is by no means unpalatable.—January 25, 1855."

Sold only in bottles, capuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by ANSAH, HARFORD & CO., 77, STRAND, London. Dr. de Jongh's sole consignees; and by most respectable Chemists in Town and Country.

Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 9d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 9s. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

TO MOTHERS and NURSES.
MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children from Convulsions, Teething, and other painful Denition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efface, and is so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of RANGLAY & SONS, 95, FARRINGTON-STREET, London to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe, are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle.—Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

ASTHMA.—Another IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL in favour of DR. LOCKOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. From Mr. W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, Canterbury:—"Having heard the Wafers very highly spoken of by persons who have taken them with decided benefit, I have recommended them in several cases of confirmed Asthma, and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstinate cases."

"W. J. Cooper, Surgeon." To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste.—Sold by all Druggists.

MEDICINE is an important adjunct to health, if it is known not to contain noxious ingredients. The ingredients of which PARR'S LIFE PILLS are composed are alike efficacious and simple. People now begin to understand that medicine is not only requisite to counteract actual disease, but that such a remedy as Parr's Pills may be usefully and agreeably resorted to for the restoration of the animal spirits, to destroy lassitude, and to restore the tone of the stomach. Some are too careful, others too careless, of their health. In this, as well as in most other things, the happy medium—the judicious—is best. The prudent man pays attention to the slightest derangement in his physical organization. When he finds himself out of order he should resort to the world-famous remedy, Parr's Life Pills, and the insidious malady will be checked. In all quarters of the Globe the reputation of Parr's Life Pills is successfully established; and it is a fact, that no household words are more familiar with the people than those of the invalid, who speaks of health restored as the consequence of using Parr's Pills.—Parr's Life Pills can be obtained of E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay & Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; and Co., 10, Bow Church-lane; Haums & Co. 63, and Sanger, 160, Oxford-street, London; and by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in Town and Country, in boxes, price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and in family packets, 11s. each. Directions with each box.

MR. WESTCOTT'S NEW WORK.

This day, crown 8vo. cloth, price 12s. 6d.

A GENERAL SURVEY of the HISTORY
of the CANON of the NEW TESTAMENT DURING the
FIRST FOUR CENTURIES. By BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT,
M.A., Assistant-Master of Harrow School, late Fellow of Trinity
College, Cambridge.
* * * This is Part of a Series of Theological Manuals now in
Progress.
Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. London: Bell & Daldy, 186,
Fleet-street.

NEW TALE OF EASTERN LIFE.

This day, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s. 6d.

CATHERINE; or, the Egyptian Slave in 1852.
By W. J. BEAUMONT, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College,
Cambridge, late Principal of the English College at Jerusalem.
Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. London: Bell & Daldy, 186,
Fleet-street.

The Second Edition of Mr. Kingsley's New Book for the Sea-side
is published this day, in fcap. 8vo. cloth, with a Frontispiece,
price 3s. 6d.

CLAUCUS; or, Wonders of the Shore. By
CHARLES KINGSLEY, Author of 'Westward Ho!'
Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. London: Bell & Daldy, 186,
Fleet-street.

Second Edition, just published, 12mo. gilt edges.

RULES for the PRESERVATION of SIGHT.
By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Central
London Ophthalmic Hospital, &c. Sent free by post on receipt of
six postage stamps by Horne & Thorntwaite, Opticians, &c. 128
and 123, Newgate-street.

CONSUMPTION.—IMPORTANT DISCO-
VERIES relative to CONSUMPTION. Its Cause, Nature,
and Cure. With Notices of the Diseases simulating and mistaken
for it. 1 vol. 8vo. By JOHN GARDNER, M.D. A popular Ab-
stract of this work is sent postage free on receipt of 12 postage
stamps. Heale & Co. 15, John-street, Oxford-street.

At all the Libraries, &c.

OLYMPUS.
"There are brave thoughts and noble words in it. A truthful
man tells us his thoughts of man and of life."—*The Press*.
"We welcome in the Author of 'Olympus' a new thinker—a
man who understands the true meaning of the old Saxon word
think, and who elaborates his thoughts and vivifies them till they
actually become things."—*New Quarterly Review*.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

FLORA DEVONIENSIS.

In 1 vol. 8vo. 516 pages, price 7s. 6d.; post free, 8s.; originally
published at 16s.
FLORA DEVONIENSIS; or, a Descriptive
Catalogue of the Plants growing wild in the County of
Devon. By J. P. JONES and F. KINGSTON.
A. Holden, 60, High-street, Exeter.

MURRAY'S

HANDBOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS.

HANDBOOK TO THE ART OF TRAVEL.

HANDBOOK OF TRAVEL TALK. 3s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR PORTUGAL, LISBON,

&c. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK OF MODERN LONDON. 5s.

HANDBOOK FOR DEVON AND CORN-

WALL. 2s.

HANDBOOK FOR WILTS, DORSET, AND

SOMERSET. (Just Ready.)

HANDBOOK FOR NORTH GERMANY

AND THE RHINE. 9s.

HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH GERMANY

AND THE TYROL. 9s.

HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND AND

THE ALPS. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK FOR FRANCE AND THE

PYRENEES. 9s.

HANDBOOK FOR SPAIN, ANDALUSIA,

&c. 30s.

HANDBOOK FOR NORTH ITALY AND

FLORENCE. 12s.

HANDBOOK FOR CENTRAL ITALY

AND THE PAPAL STATES. 7s.

HANDBOOK FOR ROME AND ITS

ENVIRONS. 7s.

HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH ITALY AND

NAPLES. 12s.

HANDBOOK FOR TURKEY AND CON-

STANTINOPLE. 10s.

HANDBOOK FOR GREECE AND THE

IONIAN ISLANDS. 15s.

HANDBOOK FOR EGYPT AND THE

EAST. 15s.

HANDBOOK FOR NORWAY, SWEDEN,

&c. 12s.

HANDBOOK FOR RUSSIA, THE BAL-

TIC, &c. 12s.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

STANDARD WORK ON SOUTH AMERICA.

HADFIELD'S BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE,
PARAGUAY, AMAZON, and FALKLAND ISLANDS.
Profusely Illustrated, Portraits, Maps, Plans, &c.
Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

In 1 vol. 8vo. price 16s. cloth.

THE PRINCIPLES of PSYCHOLOGY.
By HERBERT SPENCER, Author of 'Social Statics.'
London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

HUGHES'S READING LESSON-BOOKS.

MR. EDWARD HUGHES begs respectfully
to direct Public attention to his Series of

READING LESSON-BOOKS;

well illustrated, and suited to the educational requirements of
the present day.

THE SECOND BOOK,

Price 3s. 6d., will be ready on the 15th inst., and contains Original
Articles by,—

CHORLEY, HENRY, Esq.

CRAIG, GEORGE L., Esq., Professor of English Literature,

Queen's College, Belfast.

DOID, GEORGE, Esq.

FRANKLAND, J. C., Esq., Professor of Chemistry in Owen Col-

lege, Manchester.

HUGHES, EDWARD, Esq. F.R.A.S., Head Master of the

Royal Naval Lower School, Greenwich Hospital.

JONES, OWEN, Esq. F.R.S.A.

LANKESTER, DR., Professor of Natural History, New Col-

lege, St. John's Wood.

LATHAM, DR. ROBERT GORDON, F.R.S.

MAIN, REV. ROBERT, M.A. F.R.A.S., First Assistant in

the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

MANN, DR. JAMES, F.R.A.S.

PATTERSON, ROBERT, Esq., President of the Natural

History Society, Belfast.

PLAYFAIR, DR. LYON, G.B., Secretary to the Department

of Science and Art, Board of Trade.

PURCELL, EDWARD, Esq. A.B.

REID, HUGO, Esq.

ROBINSON, J. C., Esq., Curator of the Museum, Marl-

borough House, Pall Mall.

SMITH, WASHINGTON, Esq. F.R.S., Professor of Mine-

rals, Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street.

TYNDALL, JOHN, Esq. F.R.S., Professor of Natural Phi-

losophy, Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.

WALSH, JOHN, Esq. LL.D., Professor of Political Economy,

Trinity College, Dublin.

WHITE, JAMES SEWELL, Esq.

WYATT, M. DIGBY, Esq. R.A.

These Books are carefully graduated, so as to lead the pupil,
step by step, from the observation of the simplest to the com-
prehension of the more complex phenomena of Nature. They are now
being practically tested in the School under the Editor's care, and

A revised Edition of THE FIRST BOOK is now
ready, in 12mo. (pp. 420), price 3s. 6d.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1.

A CAMPAIGN with the TURKS
in ASIA.

By CHARLES DUNCAN, Esq.

2 vols. post 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

"We heartily recommend to every reader a careful perusal of
these two excellent volumes. Mr. Duncan's book may be accepted as
a faithful and spirited history, a highly-interesting journal of
travels, and an exciting narrative."—*Economist*.

"Mr. Duncan is a good observer, and his two volumes are well
filled with information rapidly and pleasantly communicated."

"The book is not only of present interest, but of importance as
a future record."—*Spectator*.

"Deeply interesting volumes."—*Morning Chronicle*.

2.

A LOST LOVE.

By ASHFORD OWEN.

"A little story full of grace and genius. We recommend our
readers to get the book for themselves; no outline of the story
would give them any idea of its beauty."—*Athenæum*.

"A tale at once moving and winning, natural and romantic.
The deep pure sentiments, admirable style and composition, will
win for it a lasting place in English fiction as one of the truest
and most touching pictures ever drawn of woman's love."—*Press*.

3.

MY FIRST SEASON.

By the Author of 'Counterparts,' and 'Charles
Aucher.'

In 1 volume.

[Now ready.]

4.

A SECOND SERIES of
SERMONS,

By the late Rev. FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, A.M.

Preached at Trinity Chapel, Brighton.

[Now ready.]

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE.

London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

TAMERTON CHURCH TOWER; and Other
Poems. By COVENTRY PATMORE.

London: John W. Parker & Son, West Strand.

THE SCIENCE of the MORAL NATURE;
considered with a View to Assuage and Neutralize the In-
cour and Hostility of Mankind of different Religions and of dif-
ferent Sects of Religion. Price 10s.

By GEORGE GILES VINCENT.

W. Tweedie, 337, Strand, London.

Of whom may be had,

The MORAL SYSTEM; or, Law of Human
Nature. With the Appendix, 14s. And, AN ENQUIRY into the
EVIDENCE to be found in HUMAN NATURE of a FUTURE
STATE. By the same Author. 3s. 6d.

MR. NEWBY'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Second Edition, in 3 vols. 8vo. 42s. with New Portrait, and
nearly 100 new Letters.

THE LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE of
LADY BLESSINGTON.

"We may, with perfect truth, affirm, that during the last fifty
years there has been no book of such peculiar interest to the
literary and political world."—*Morning Post*.
"The book is rich in matter which must interest."—*Athenæum*.
"It contains something about every one who has been anybody
for the last quarter of a century."—*Albion*.

II.

In 1 vol. price 10s. 6d. with Plates.

HARRISON'S NINE YEARS' RE-
SIDENCE IN RUSSIA.

"An acceptable contribution to our knowledge of Russia."

"We hardly know of any book that gives so good an account of
the life, manners, and characteristics of the various classes in
Russia."—*Spectator*.

III.

In 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

ARISTOBULUS:

A TALE OF JERUSALEM.

By M. KAVANAGH.

"It will be perused by readers of every class, both to their profit
and amusement. The glowing descriptions of the latter days of
Jerusalem—its gorgeous palaces, its priests, its temples, its kings
—are realized by a master-hand; and for beauty of language it has
not been surpassed by any author of modern times."—*Guardian*.

IV.

EVELYN LASCELLES.

By the AUTHOR of 'THE GRUMBLER,' &c.

"An excellent novel; written with considerable literary ability,
abounding in truthful, healthy sentiment, blended with pathos
and humour."—*Morning Post*.

"The work of a clever, high-minded woman."—*Globe*.
"There is a healthfulness in the morality and philosophy which
is very attractive."—*Guardian*.

V.

In 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

CATHERINE IRVING.

"The Author of 'Jane Eyre' is again before us in this most ori-
ginal novel. It has the same sharp and well-defined characters,
the same touching pathos."—*Evening Post*.

"There has been no novel of equal talent since 'Jane Eyre.'
It is a masterpiece both as regards conception and style."— *Tribune*.

VI.

In 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

THEY ARE ONLY COUSINS!

"It is the story of a neighbourhood, told in a light, amusing
style—pleasing from its variety of characters and the lively satire
pervading its pages."—*Guardian*.

NEW NOVELS IN THE PRESS.

A NEW HISTORICAL NOVEL,

By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.

Author of 'The Gipsy,' 'The Old Oak Chest,' &c. &c.

II.

THE WILDERNESS of the WORLD.

By EUSTACE MITFORD.

III.

BLANCHE and her BETROTHED.

By HERSELF.

IV.

(On the 13th of September.)

THE BATTLE on the BOS-
PHORUS.

By the AUTHOR of 'THE TWO MIDSHIPMEN.'

Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the
county of Middlesex, at his printing-office No. 4, Took's-court,
Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the said county; and
published by JOHN FRANCIS, of No. 14, Wellington-street, North,
in the said county, Publisher, at No. 14, in Wellington-street afore-
said; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors—Agents: for
Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh; for IRELAND,
Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, September 8, 1855.